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WHOLE NO. 1958.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

KAPEA IS HANGED

Assassin of Dr. J. K. Smith Ex-
ecuted at Oahu Prison.

WENT TO DEATH LIKE A STOIC

Had Nothing to Say—Farewell to
Father—Had Received the Sac-
rament—Refused Liquor.

Kapea was hanged at Oahu Prison

yesterday forenoon and appeared to

be the least concerned man on the

premises all during the preparations

for his execution. He showed neither

fear nor nervousness—exhibited little

more than interest in the handling

of himself for supreme punishment

by law. Kapea was really nonchalant.

He was a man of sufficient intelligence

to appreciate as fully as anyone his

situation, but he either did not care or

was entirely reconciled. He refused

brandy, saying that he needed no stimulant

and that it was his desire further to

go to the gallows quite himself in a

natural way. Kapea had no speech to

make, and when on the scaffold uttered

words but once. This was when he

remarked that the rope was very

tight about his neck.

There were tiny, filmy drops of rain

sifting through the sunshine when the

young man was brought out to be

hanged. The party appeared from

within the prison just as four bells

(ten o'clock) had been struck. In two

minutes the fine form of the young

man was dangling from the rope end.

Fourteen minutes later the physicians

informed the jailor that life was ex-

tinged. The body was taken down,

placed in a coffin and carried to Ma-

kiki cemetery for burial. The inter-

ment was at Government expense. No

friends followed the remains to the

grave. The authorities refused to al-

low a post mortem by surgeons. Ka-

pea's neck was broken. Death was

instant and painless. The murderer

said he was 21. His cousins said he

was 25. He was of superb build, being

six feet tall, handsomely proportioned

and of good features.

At 9:55 Kapea was brought into the

office at the jail. Here the death

warrant was read by Marshal Brown in

English and translated into Hawaiian

by Judge Wilcox. Kapea was asked

if he understood and without hesita-

tion replied in the affirmative. As to

final request, he wished only to thank

his counsel, A. G. M. Robertson, and

warmly shook that gentleman's hand.

The murderer must have confessed

and expressed contrition and repen-

tance, for the following was furnished

the Advertiser by the priest in attend-

ance: "Kapea (christened Peter) died

as a good Christian, after having re-

ceived from the Rev. Father Clement

the sacraments of the Roman Catholic

Church." At the last moment Father

Clement read: "Amen. I say to thee,

this day shalt thou be with Me in Pa-

radise." The priest added: "Said our

Lord to the repenting thief." This was

followed by a brief prayer.

Between Kapea and Kalo, son and

father, there was a touching farewell.

They embraced and kissed and the

elder man wept.

Kapea was told on Sunday morning

that his life has been spared by the

pardoning power. He brightened up

at once and in a few hours showed

the beneficial effects of release from

the strain which he had been under.

Official notification was given Kalo

of the commutation ten minutes before

the death warrant was read to Kapea.

The son had no complaint to make,

when a few minutes before his death

he learned that his father was to live

on.

Those who witnessed the execution

were: Marshal Brown, Jailor Low, C.

A. Doyle, H. M. Dow, Henry Vida, H.

Oversend, S. F. Chillingworth, Luther

Wilcox, John H. Coney, Capt. Robert

Parker, Rev. Father Clement, Dr. N. B.

Emerson, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. H. W.

Howard, Dr. Hessler, Mr. Frases, Dr.

W. S. Noblett, A. G. M. Robertson,

Capt. Anderson and press representa-

tives.

Young Kapea at Oahu prison ex-

pected a murder which has no parallel

in the criminal history of the Islands.

A half sister of his has been sum-

moned as a leper suspect by Dr. Jared K.

Smith, on the Island of Kauai. The

whole family of natives at once plotted

for the life of the Government physi-

cian. Several methods of assassination

were suggested. Kapea practiced with

a pistol. Late of a dark night he rode

to the home of the victim selected.

Dr. Smith came to his door in response

to a knock. Kapea sent a bullet into

the doctor's heart. Attorney W. A.

Kinney and Marshal Brown were the

principals in ferreting out the murder-

ous plan. The crime was committed

Sept. 24, 1897. Conviction of both

Kapea and Kalo was had in Honolulu

on Nov. 26 and sentence was passed

on both Dec. 20. One man in the plot

turned state's evidence. The jury

found that Kalo, the father, had been

"accessory before the fact." The Coun-

cil of State, upon the showing that

A SEASIDE PARK

Bishop Estate and Government to
Co-Operate.

WAIKIKI SIDE OF HARBOR

Acquarium—Location and Site for
a Magnificent Recreation
Ground—Park Scheme.

It is evident that this community

takes a lively interest in providing

suitable places for public recreation. It

is a matter of sanitary importance that

public provision should be made for

such needs of any community. It is a

promoter of morality, as well as health

to have suitable places for simple social

employment.

The readiness with which the Legis-

lature passed the acts setting aside

Aala park as a public recreation

ground, and the old Makiki baseball

grounds, at opposite extremities of the

city, is significant of a general con-

viction that such public use meets a

public need.

The drive up Tantalus and around

Punchbowl, gives mountain views that

are exhilarating and invigorating, as

well as delightful. It is hoped that at

an distant day, River street will be con-

tinued along the Waikahalu stream,

from King street bridge to Kuakini

street, and so give a charming river

drive with bits of lovely riverside

scenery.

There is still another project that

opens up another possible source of re-

creation, combining instruction with

employment.

It is understood that the attention of

the Cabinet has been called to the

desirability of setting aside some avail-

able acreage for a sea side park. The

land is that part of the reef on the

Waikiki side of the entrance to the har-

bor, which the Government has already

begun to enclose with a stone wall, and

to fill up with the material obtained by

dredging out the channel.

It is proposed to build a drive way

100 feet wide on the inner side of the

enclosing wall. At the entrance point,

that never can be available for

commercial purposes, on account of the

roughness of the surf, there will be an

opportunity for the public to enjoy the

cooling sea breezes at an easily acces-

sible locality.

Along this drive way will be a border

of turf 10 feet wide, with an occasional

coco palm. "One coco makes the trop-

ics." Nothing could be more charming

to strangers visiting Honolulu, than to

look on such a bit of a park, projecting

away out into the ocean, as if to ex-

tend to every stranger the hospitable

greeting of "these sunny isles amid

tropic seas."

It is further proposed that the trust-

ees of the Bishop Museum, who have

funds available for this special pur-

pose, shall build and equip a Marine

Biological Laboratory on this portion

of the park, and ultimately erect and

maintain an aquarium, where the life

of the various inhabitants of the coral

reefs and adjacent waters, can be seen

and studied. Few of the exhibits at the

Columbian Exposition at Chicago at-

tracted greater attention than the glass

tanks in the United States Government

Building, showing so many of the fishes

of the seas and rivers amid accessories

wonderfully alike their natural habitat.

The marine fauna of the Islands has

never been thoroughly investigated,

and now that the Ethnological Depart-

ment of the Bishop Museum has been

so finely housed, and so thoroughly

furnished, the museum trustees may be

expected in the future development of

the resources, which Hon. C. R. Bishop

has so generously placed at their dis-

posal, to furnish the means for study

and observation in the zoological de-

partment of scientific investigation.

The place suggested is an ideal local-

ity for such an institution, and no time

would be lost in making ample provi-

sion for the purposes of investigations,

collections and preservation.

While a certain portion of the area

enclosed may be set aside for museum

buildings, there is available space,

without encroaching on what may be

needed for commercial purposes at the

east end of the harbor, that may be

laid out for suitable walks, paths, pools,

shrubbery and drives. A colonnade

and band stand have been suggested.

Architects will have opportunity, un-

der the City Improvement Circle of the

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sign Affairs, for a conference with Premier Sagasta, asking Senors Gullon and Morot to be present.

General Woodford pursued his course in the cause of peace by suggesting that an armistice be announced by the Spanish Government, he undertaking that the United States would obtain the acceptance of the same by the insurgents.

A semi-official statement has been issued which says: "One of the most immoral devices which is being employed at the present moment to injure Spain and mislead opinion in the United States is that of supposing Spain would be disposed to recognize the independence of Cuba in return for the payment of indemnity. Already, on the basis of jingoist fancies, the people have been led to believe that President McKinley based his proposals on this idea. This impression has been utilized in Wall street by various means to attract speculators into jingo circles and to compel them unconsciously to aid in spreading uneasiness."

WILL BUILD SHIPS.

Naval Bill in House Passed With Display of Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—After an exceedingly turbulent session of six hours the House today passed the naval appropriation bill and then adjourned until Monday. The war spirit was manifested in all the speeches and overrode the Naval Committee itself by increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers to 24—12 of each.

The amendment of Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to reduce the number of battleships to one was buried under an overwhelming majority. Cannon, during the course of the day, announced the belief of a majority of the members that the war would be upon us within a week.

Cannon offered a substitute for the paragraph in the bill providing for three battleships, six torpedo boat and six torpedo boat destroyers. The substitute provided for one battleship to cost \$3,000,000 exclusive of armament, 12 torpedo boat destroyers and 12 torpedo boats to cost not exceeding \$4,600,000.

After several hours of wrangling, during which all sorts of amendments were offered and voted down and many speeches were made, the vote was taken upon the Cannon substitute to reduce the number of battleships to one and to increase the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers to 12 each. It was defeated—73 to 124.

ARE THEY MOBILIZING?

Torpedo Flotilla Arrives in Porto Rico—Vizcaya and Oquendo Sail.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Madrid dispatch announcing the arrival of the Spanish torpedo flotilla at Porto Rico was quite unexpected at Washington, and created considerable comment in navy circles. So far as could be learned, no information on this point has been received by either the State or Navy Departments. The arrival of the flotilla surpasses all forecasts as to the time necessary to make the trip, and indicates that a high rate of speed was maintained across the ocean. President McKinley manifested much interest in the dispatch from Madrid that the Spanish flotilla arrived at Porto Rico.

The Navy Department received information today that the cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo, the two fine cruisers which have been lying at Havana, have left that port. Their destination is not known, but there is reason to believe they have gone to join the torpedo flotilla.

PROPOSITION OF AMERICA.

Immediate Cessation of Hostilities and Cuba's Independence.

A dispatch from Washington to the Chronicle states: "The propositions submitted by this country contemplate a complete and immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba, the return of the reconcentrados to their usual avocations and the independence of Cuba, this last feature to be secured probably on an indemnity basis by which the island would pay a substantial sum for its freedom from Spanish rule. These propositions take a wide scope and there are many details in the alternative propositions the purpose being to present every possible plan promising a solution of the Cuban problem so long as an end of the Cuban war and Cuban independence were embodied in the ultimate result."

"It has been made perfectly clear to Spain that nothing less than a close of the war and the independence of the island will suffice as an adequate settlement. Such lesser methods as have been contemplated from time to time are now put aside for these more advanced and positive positions. It is now for Spain to accept or reject these tenders. Never before now has the Spanish Government been for a moment entertained such propositions. Now, in the stress of the present emergency, with declarations of war introduced in the American Congress, Spain has reluctantly consented to consider them. This in itself has given lively

hope of a satisfactory result. But it involves a grave crisis in Spain and it cannot be foretold what the final action at Madrid will be."

The opinion in some circles in Washington, however, is that Spain has refused the demands of the United States and that war is inevitable. This opinion is based on the following outline which it is said, Minister Woodford has given of the reply of Spain to his note: Spain neither accedes to nor declines President McKinley's propositions.

She makes a counter argument that Spain should herself be allowed to propose terms as to what should be done regarding her own territory.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Maine Disaster Not to Be Made Basis of Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Evening Star says: "It is declared that the President does not intend that the Maine report shall be made the point of contention between the two governments. The finding of the American court is final, and is not to be made the subject of contention at all, nor, it is said, the basis of a demand for an indemnity. The destruction of the Maine simply adds one more horror resulting from the disordered conditions in Cuba. Spain, it is declared, is either responsible for these many horrors or is unable, by reason of the incompetency of her government in Cuba, to prevent them. It is pointed out that there is a lofty magnanimity in this Government assuming that the Spanish Government is incompetent rather than criminal; and in including the Maine disaster with the other human consequences of the struggle in Cuba, the best possible escape that this Government can afford Spain is offered."

"A republican of prominence who has had a conference with President McKinley today says that the President has made no demand upon Spain in connection with the Maine report. He states positively that no such demand will be made, and expresses the belief that unless Spain commits an overt act no exciting results will follow."

"An important story is told today regarding the movements of the Spanish torpedo flotilla. It is to the effect that the Administration considers that the sailing of the flotilla is a political move on the part of the Sagasta ministry to have a bearing on tomorrow's elections. Sagasta had come to the conclusion that the conservatives would suffer in the elections if he did not do something to give the appearance of a war-like move. This would please the Spaniards, he figured, and put a conservative majority in the cortes without trouble. He worked the game by starting the flotilla for Cuba."

ONE TO HANG.

Council of State Commutes Sentence of Kalo.

Kapea will hang alone at Oahu prison this forenoon. The Council of State has commuted the death sentence of Kalo to imprisonment for life at hard labor. It took about half an hour on Saturday afternoon for the Council to reach this vote. The report of the special committee that had been appointed to go over the evidence was given verbally at some length. After considerable discussion of the same tenor as that indulged in on Thursday last, the motion to commute was offered and was passed without a negative vote. One member said he did not care to vote, but would go on record with the majority if his name were required to make the sufficient number.

Anxiety and doubt were removed at once from the minds of the officials who will direct the execution. They had been waiting with the keenest interest, the outcome of the Council's deliberations, as considerable difference would be made in preparation. It is supposed that the execution will occur about 10 a. m. Kapea is the man who assassinated Dr. J. K. Smith on Kauai. He is the son of Kalo, whose life has been saved by the intervention of the pardoning power. Since being in the prison, both men have embraced the Catholic faith, and are attended daily by a priest. Both are in good health and Kapea does not seem greatly moved by knowledge of the certainty of the doom that is before him.

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On Thursday evening the last social of the season will be given at Central Union Church parlors.

AT THE RACES

Pleasant Afternoon at the Kapio-lani Park Track.

FIELDS WERE QUITE SMALL

Two Bicycle Events—Wela Ka Hao a Winner—Irish Lassie a Good One—Several Running Races.

There was a general suspension of business in town on Saturday afternoon and people flocked to Kapiolani Park to witness the races. The grandstand was quickly filled as was the Jockey club and private stands. The space immediately to the right and left of the judges' stand was occupied by a large number of carriages. The band, stationed in the grand stand, was a great addition to the proceedings of the afternoon.

The day was a fine one but, if anything, a little too windy. The time made by the horses was not very good but this was perhaps due as much to the lack of sufficient training as to the wind. Perhaps more.

The best event was undoubtedly the pacing race, between "Violin" and "Irish Lassie." The events were as follows:

First race—Pacific Cycle and Manufacturing Co.'s purse of \$25. One mile dash for professionals. The time limit was set at 2:25. Jones, Sylva, Sylvester and Jackson made two attempts but failed to make it in the time mentioned. The limit was then set at 2:35 and Jones won the race in 2:29½. Sylvester, second. Sylva was not in the race from the start.

Second race—½ mile running for Hawaiian bred horses. California Feed Co.'s purse of \$50. Joe Daniels, Twinkle and Fashion started. Joe Daniels won in 39 seconds with Fashion second.

Third race—3:00 class, mile heats, best 2 in 3, for trotters and pacers. Club Stables purse of \$75. Violin, Kapiolani and Irish Lassie started. First heat, won by Irish Lassie, the property of L. L. McCandless. Time, 2:28. Kapiolani was distanced. Second heat won by Irish Lassie. Time, 2:32 1-5. There was much interest in this race. Jack Gibson drove Irish Lassie beautifully. At the end of the race the winner was decorated with leis of white carnations and malle.

Fourth race—½ mile dash, free for all. Seattle Brewing Co.'s purse of \$50. Royalist, Joe Daniels and Twinkle started. Royalist was the favorite from the beginning. Opolio, his rider, was a long time getting him to a starting position but once he did, the animal sped away and won easily. Twinkle took second place. Time, 51 1-5. Fifth race—1 mile dash for amateurs, to beat 2:45 or no race. Hawaiian Bicycle Co.'s purse of \$15. Ludloff, F. Williams, King and H. A. Giles started. A good pace was set from the beginning. The race down the home stretch between Giles, King and Ludloff, was a very pretty one. Williams was lost in the shuffle. King won with Ludloff a close second. Time, 2:41 1-5.

Sixth race—¾ mile dash, free for all. Union Feed Co.'s purse of \$50. Royalist, Sympathetic Last and Magnet started. Opinion was divided between Magnet and Sympathetic Last. Royalist did not seem to be considered. Magnet won in 2:17½. Sympathetic Last took second place.

Seventh race—Free for all trotting and pacing, mile heats, best three in five. Enterprise Brewing Co.'s purse of \$100. Creole, Telephone and Wela Ka Hao started. Creole took the first heat. Admirers of Wela Ka Hao were disappointed and angry. Telephone was distanced. Wela Ka Hao took the last three. Creole broke incessantly. Time of each heat as follows.

First heat won by Creole in 2:44½. Second heat won by Wela Ka Hao in 2:23.

Third heat won by Wela Ka Hao in 2:34. Fourth heat won by Wela Ka Hao in 2:37 4-5.

Eighth race—Running, mile dash, free for all. Magnet did not enter so the race was merely a matter of form between Sympathetic Last and Joe Daniels. The former horse was held back to the home stretch when he shot ahead and won by a narrow margin. Time, 2:05.

Ninth race—2:30 class for trotters and pacers, mile heats, best 2 in 3. City Shoeing Shop purse of \$75. Directress and Watermelon Joe started. Directress was announced as being out of the race. Watermelon Joe won the first heat in 2:44 1-5 and the second in 2:42, thus taking the race.

New Myrtle Shell.

The new four-eared shell of the Myrtle Boat Club was out for the first time on Thursday afternoon. In the shell were Messrs. Sorenson, Angus, Lishman and Scott, with Arthur Giles as coxswain. These are crack men of the Myrtle club, and every one pronounced the new shell a beauty both in build and speed. They expect that wonders will be done with it in the next regatta.

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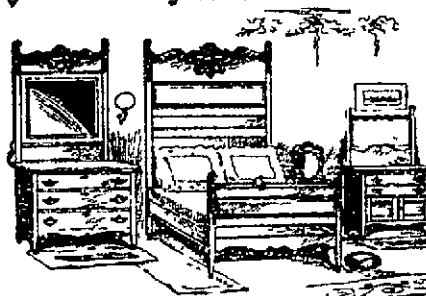
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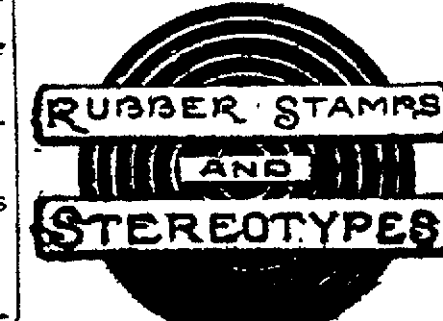
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PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 12, 1898.

IMPENDING WAR.

War between the United States and Cuba hangs on two distinct issues, first, that of a responsibility for the destruction of the Maine; second that of interference on humanitarian grounds.

As to the Maine disaster, the Court of Inquiry has distinctly declared that it has not ascertained who is responsible for the placing of the explosive contrivance which destroyed the vessel. On this finding President McKinley cannot hold Spain responsible for it, unless by some principle of international law, the country in whose harbor a friendly war vessel is visiting, may be held responsible for any injury to the vessel, whether accidental or intentional. If the President believes that Spain should be held responsible for it, he recognizes the right of Spain to make defense to the charge, and to claim that as a matter of international law, she is in no way liable. The case would be one for arbitration and not for immediate war. Spain is not bound to accept the American view of the law. There would be a good many American jurists who would not approve of the opinion that if a Spanish war vessel were lying in San Francisco harbor, and some crank blew her up with a torpedo, the United States would be under obligation to pay for the vessel. If A is visiting B's house, and is robbed at night of his watch by a burglar, is A responsible for the robbery?

So far as the Maine disaster is concerned, it looks as if the President would not make it a cause of war, however suspicious the case may be.

Regarding the other grounds for war, the case is still complicated.

The President through General Woodford, asks the Spanish Government to make terms with the Cubans and end the war. This means, of course, Cuban independence. And the President asks that the United States be allowed to relieve the suffering in Cuba, the terrible suffering which distresses the American people. To this Spain replies, that she cannot grant independence, that only the Parliament which meets on May 4th, can settle the question, that she has appropriated \$600,000 to feed the starving Cubans, and she suggests an armistice.

With this situation the President is deeply embarrassed. He undoubtedly feels that Spain is utterly insincere, but he cannot assume that she is so. He feels that little or none of the money said to have been appropriated for the relief of the sufferers will ever be used, because even the soldiers of the Spanish army are unpaid. But he cannot assume that this will be the case. He also is painfully aware of his responsibility in the matter. War means, probably, the killing of many brave Americans, the misery of many American laboring men, who will be thrown out of work, the great injury of the American marine service. He abhors war, and so do the American people.

On the other hand the Spanish leaders fully understand that war means the loss of Cuba, and of the Philippine Islands, and more than all, the imposition on Spain alone of the Cuban debt rising \$400,000,000. So the Spanish statesmen do not wish war. But behind them are the Spanish people, ignorant, proud, boastful, who are flinging with patriotic fever, their young boys into the Cuban swamps to die. These forbid any rational conduct by the Government.

Under all the circumstances, it would seem as if Congress would hesitate to precipitate war. Even if it is inevitable, so far as man can predict, Congress will not directly provoke it. It probably will, or has, at this hour, recognized the independence of Cuba. If Spain chooses to make that a cause of war, the United States will meet her. But she probably will not do so now, because recognition of independence is an international right.

The chances are that war will not probably take place at once, however inevitable it may be. In the meantime both parties will prepare for it.

PLANTATION WAGES, ETC.

We print another letter elsewhere from a responsible planter on the subject of wages.

The writer, as well as other planters, does not understand that we are not especially the champion of the poor man, or do we especially advocate high wages. What we are after is the establishment of a class of men here, who will make wise laws for the government of life and property, if we must remain independent. We have no class of this kind now here, with any numerical strength. If the planters are really ready to be governed by the votes of their laborers, as they are now situ-

ated, well and good. So be it. Even the 1,562 free Portuguese laborers on the plantations can now, if allowed, out vote the planting interest. If the planters accept this proposition, they take the consequences, whatever they are.

We advocate the creation, if possible, of a class of men, strong and numerous enough, who at the ballot box, will unquestionably support good government, and protect the planting interest. Without "outside aid," we must have such a class, because we cannot "stand alone" without it.

Whatever wages are now paid to Portuguese laborers, the standard of wages is really fixed by the Asiatic contingent. Even if we had American farmers here, under control of the plantations, this standard would govern. If Americans furnished cane to the mills on contract at \$3 per ton, and the Asiatics offered it at \$2.50, it would be merely a question of time, when the American would "go." The rate of wages paid to the negroes of the American Southern States, fixes in a large measure, the wages paid to the white labor. Yet for 30 years, the Southern States have wondered why they did not get white immigration in numbers.

We refer to a good class of Portuguese, because they are at present, the only social back-bone, that we have in numbers. Something would seem to be wrong, if only 1,562 of them out of a total of 23,047 laborers on the plantations, are willing to accept the planters' terms. The race is increasing more rapidly than any other on these Islands, and yet it seems to stand aloof from the sugar industry. Why?

Are we not educating their numerous children, far outnumbering the Teutonic, out of plantation life? That is not the planters' fault. The coffee industry is not entirely settled, and it requires capital. If we do not provide some way of making them reasonably contented, they will naturally antagonize us. It is not a question of philanthropy on our part, but one of purely selfish interest, just as men often buy tracts of lands near cities, and give large sections of them away in order to get good neighbors.

What sum a Portuguese with a family can live on is only a relative question and a pretty wide one, whether it be \$13 or \$20 or more. The New England daddies were a fine type of men. They lived on in poor farms, were very frugal, and usually died, without accumulations. But they educated their children to have "wants," to become discontented and sent them westward. We are so educating the children of these Islands. Really about all we can at present direct them to, for a supply of wants, are the plantations. They seem to decline them. Perhaps they are wrong about it. But if we look at the ominous Census tables, we can see where the political whip handle is, or will be. If it is held finally by either an ignorant or discontented class, and there is no annexation, it is doubtful whether the planting class, vastly important as it is, will really crack the whip.

HAWAIIAN NEUTRALITY.

A war between the United States and Spain will attract attention at once to our rights as a neutral State, and to our obligations as well. These rights and obligations are not very clearly defined by international law. For there is, in one sense, no binding international law, excepting that which has been agreed to by all nations.

A few of the rights and obligations of neutrals are these: No belligerent has the right to carry on offensive war, within three marine leagues or miles of the shore of the neutral territory. He cannot even if engaged in combat with his enemy beyond the three league limit, pursue him within the limit.

A belligerent is now required, by the rules of nearly all of the Powers, to leave port within 24 hours after arrival, unless he is in absolute need of "innocent supplies," or "lawful repairs."

He cannot purchase, while in port, anything which will increase his armament or ammunition, but he may buy provisions and subsistence. He may purchase coal only in quantities sufficient to carry him to his nearest home port.

The presence of the Bennington in our harbor, therefore, raises some very interesting questions regarding the obligations of Hawaii, as a neutral in the event of war, and so long as she is independent. If this obligation of not permitting a belligerent to remain in port over 24 hours is observed, the Bennington must leave port, although she may remain just beyond the three league limit. Otherwise a Spanish cruiser would have the right to regard her continued stay in port as a violation of the obligations of neutrality by Hawaii, which would justify hostile action.

Another rule is that if belligerent vessels of hostile nations are in port at the same time, they will not be allowed to depart at the same time. Twenty-four hours must intervene.

During the American Civil war, the

U. S. ship Tuscarora blockaded the Confederate cruiser Nashville, which was undergoing repairs at Southampton, England. The Tuscarora kept up steam and moved slowly out to sea. Whenever the Nashville showed signs of moving, the Tuscarora moved out in advance, and claimed the right of way. The Nashville was then detained by the British for 24 hours. Before that time expired, the Tuscarora returned, but kept up her steam, and if the Nashville showed signs of moving again, she proceeded to steam out of the harbor again. In this way she virtually blockaded the Nashville. Finally the British Government put an end to the business, by sending a warship to sea with the Nashville, and the Tuscarora followed only at her peril.

After the Geneva tribunal of arbitration decided the Alabama case, the British Government adopted rules that governed British officers in questions of neutrality. The American Government, while Grant was President, adopted substantially the same rules. While they cannot be considered as binding on Spain by an actual assent on her part, it is probable that she will recognize them as just and a violation of them by a neutral might invite hostility of some kind.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAWAII.

One of the dispatches from Washington states that the British Government, through Lord Pauncefote, has protested against that part of the recent report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, which states that Great Britain through her agents, is industriously striving to overturn this Republic, and restore the Monarchy.

It is unfortunate that at any time this argument has been used by the friends of annexation. It is not true. Since the days when Lord Palmerston told the Kamehameha Princes in London that the United States was the natural refuge of the native Hawaiian Government, in the event of foreign disturbance, Great Britain has never shown the least disposition to obtain either control or possession of these Islands. Her statesmen have repeatedly said so. The interference of the last Commissioner Wodehouse, in an irritating way in our affairs, without authority, and we believe without knowledge of his Government, justified suspicions that Great Britain took a lively interest in our affairs. But those who choose to ascertain the facts, quickly learned that his interference was irresponsible meddling.

There are many and abundant reasons for annexation, without resorting to untruths. When a good many of the American people are led to believe that annexation is necessary in order to prevent British aggression, and they are finally informed from the highest sources that such aggression was never contemplated, these people begin to suspect our good faith, and suspect also that we have a wicked and selfish motive for urging it.

Events are slowly but surely showing that the different branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are coming together. Great Britain means to keep the trade of the Orient open to the world, and virtually puts her vast navy at the service of the United States in doing so. An act, with such far seeing results, is utterly inconsistent with any purpose of directly threatening the United States by even an expression of willingness to take the Islands, even if offered to her. Indeed, it is not altogether improbable that Great Britain has signified to the United States that the policy of annexing Hawaii is a wise one, as it strengthens the maritime position of the one great nation, that has more in common with Great Britain than any other.

OPIUM.

The opium affair puts the Government between the devil and the deep sea. If the law giving the informer a share of the penalty is repealed, opium will circulate freely enough. Policemen do not search for crime, as a rule, if the search involves extra duty. The prospect of special profit makes them vigilant. The smugglers of valuable articles fear the informer who is looking for immediate reward. But this practice of special rewards invariably demoralizes the police force. It makes special payments for discharging one kind of duty, and does not make special payments for discharging other kinds of duty that are equally blinding.

If there is no special incentive to detect violation of the opium laws, nothing but the licensing of the sale of opium will check its ready distribution, without any advantage to the State. The license plan, therefore, seems to be the least of the evils, the best refuge from the present alternative of the devil on one side and the deep sea on the other.

The easy purchase of this article by the natives is, of course, to be regretted. A native said the other day: "If some one would make us thrifty, and saving, he would do us more good than by stopping the sale of opium." But we can quiet our consciences by simply

legislating against opium, which does not involve any hard work. To undertake to make the natives thrifty, means a life of toil in training them. The breed of men and women who prefer a life of toil, in the face of immediate worldly advantages, is as yet, quite small, though it increases slowly. There was substance in what the native said.

KAIO CASE.

In commuting the death penalty in the case of Kalo, to life imprisonment, the Council of State has carefully and conscientiously discharged its duty. Its conclusion is, naturally enough, not endorsed by some good citizens. As men view things from different standpoints, disagreement must be expected. In a case like that of Kalo, the conclusion to commute the death penalty is not free from embarrassment. Inasmuch as the Council, with all the evidence before it, has done so, no one should seriously question its action, unless he has made himself as familiar with the case as the Council has.

The commutation of the sentence is not a reflection on the action of the jury. The jury were sworn to decide the case on the evidence, and they did so. They were, we believe, fully justified in finding Kalo guilty of being an accessory before the fact. The community thanks them for their honest and just discharge of duty.

But the Council is authorized, by the Constitution to do what the jury cannot do. It may regard political, social or other relations. It may also consider the whole theory of punishment. The jury, on their oaths cannot do this. So that in commuting the sentence, it has not in any way unfavorably reflected upon the action of the jury.

ANNEXATION NOTES.

Senator Bacon of Georgia has proposed an amendment to the joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, that provides for its submission to a popular vote in Hawaii. It is the amendment that he proposed to the treaty of annexation. This proposed amendment will give rise to much debate in the Senate, and also in the House.

While Hawaiian annexation is in abeyance in Congress, the Cuban matter is indirectly having an influence on it. It is generally admitted that the United States will have very close relations with Cuba, in the near future. The need of some form of a colonial policy will be strongly felt. Events will compel the United States to institute some colonial form of government, which may finally affect these Islands.

If there should be war with Spain, and these Islands become necessary, from a strategic standpoint, to the United States, annexation will take place without delay. As the matter now stands, they must be abandoned, in case of war, unless the United States takes the ground that they are under American control. But if under American control, they would be subject to Spanish invasion, and that could only be met by fortifying the Islands, and stationing a fleet here. A war may precipitate annexation, if it was long and severe.

The N. Y. Times says: "The finger of scorn will be pointed at every member of Congress, regardless of his former standing in public estimation, who puts himself where people can say of him: 'He voted for investing \$4,000,000 in the Hawaiian public debt, when every dollar was needed for ships and guns.' " When the Times is tired of pointing its "finger of scorn" at the members of Congress, we would suggest that the members of Congress point their fingers of scorn at the Times, for telling them an untruth. It entirely, and ignorantly or maliciously refrains from telling them that the United States are not called upon to pay that amount of money, in cash, but merely assume a guarantee of its final payment. More than this, the assets of the Republic, which offset this amount, largely exceed it in commercial value. The statement of the Times is a gross misrepresentation.

The Legislators have agreed to visit the "Institutions" next Monday, and it is settled that the Nation will treat them, very properly, to a carriage ride. The contract for carrying ought, however, to be put out at once to the lowest bidder. In the 80's a committee of the Legislature of New Jersey visited the city of New York, for the purpose of examining the "Institutions" of that city. They spent the day on Randall's Island, and at night, in a carriage containing 12 persons, visited those institutions, which are only at their best at midnight and under gas light. Becoming exhilarated, after visiting several beer gardens, they became so noisy in the street, that when a policeman told them to keep quiet, they abused him. He took the carriage and contents to the station house. Some of the "contents" stood on their New Jersey dignity, and abused the police captain.

"Look them up for the night," said the captain. One of them was allowed to send word to friends. The governor of New Jersey was instantly wired to: "The boys who came over this morning are in station house for disorderly conduct. Get us out." The governor wired to prominent politicians of New York. At 2 o'clock in the morning the prominent men with a police judge arrived, and settled the case. Word was passed around that any policeman who gave the item to a reporter would be "broke." It never was given. If ours was the average committee of several American Legislatures, we would advise the closing of all saloons along the route of the committee on Monday. It is not. But men are weak. Warning examples, such as we have given, are moral lighthouses, of the Diamond Head pattern, which warn legislative mariners to keep off the "reefs."

It would be an excellent practice in the churches for the pastors, on Easter Sunday, to announce that after the prelude, ten minutes would be devoted to the general inspection of each other's hats, by the women. The popular song: "Where Did You Get That Hat?" is at present purely secular. So some of our best church music was secular, and even came from the beer saloons of Germany. In time this popular ballad would take on some solemnity. It is directly contrary to the principles of human nature that a church should suddenly blossom out into a profusion of gorgeous hats, and the services be so arranged as to utterly ignore them. Just as a view of a beautiful landscape contents the soul, so the contemplation of a rich assortment of hats, brings rest to the curious eye, and ought to open the mind to greater things.

Several of the American States have passed laws which forbid, with a penalty, the sale or gift of cigarettes to minors under 15 years of age. While this kind of law does not prevent entirely the use of tobacco by children, it largely checks its use. We are informed that in one State the magistrate is empowered to punish boys, caught in the act of smoking, if they refuse to disclose the name of the person either selling or making a gift of the article.

WHAT THE COURT FOUND.

Explosion Due to An External Cause. Responsibility Not Fixed.

The findings of the Court of the Maine disaster are:

First—The Court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazine at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15th. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

Fifth—The technical details of the wreckage are given, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seven—Opinion of the court, stating that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of the two magazines.

Eight—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix responsibility. The Associated Press says that the report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or non-existence of the mine in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

THE PRESIDENT NEGOTIATING. If He Falls Congress Will Have the Opportunity of Acting.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It has been and is the desire of the Administration to continue without legislative interruption or hindrance the new negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question now in progress at Washington and Madrid. If these negotiations succeed, Congress and the country, it is confidently asserted by those who know the plans under consideration, will heartily endorse and approve them.

If they fail, or if within a week or 10 days they promise no results, the President will submit to Congress all the correspondence that has passed and the legislative branch free rein to shape for peace or war this country's policy.

Deny There Was a Mine.

MADRID, March 30.—The Madrid press today prints a bare half column of the report of the American Court of

Inquiry. El Pais call the report "the result of a mountain of labor," and adds: "In admitting that a mine exploded the American commission has incurred the ridicule of the entire world, as all technical experience proves the non-existence of a mine."

Another Torpedo Boat.

LONDON, March 26.—Lieut. John Knapp of the United States cruiser San Francisco has been ordered to take command of the torpedo boat purchased for the United States Government by Lieutenant Commander Colwell, at the Schichau yards, where she was built for Germany.

Riots at Kiaochoo.

LONDON, April 2.—There have been frequent conflicts between the Chinese and Germans at Kiaochoo, says a special dispatch from Shanghai. The Chinese attacked a marine. The Germans defended him and in the melee which ensued one German and one Chinese were killed.

What It Costs to Fight.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Kimball said today: "Taking no account of the loss of life and consequent increase of our pension roll, it will cost \$100,000,000 a month to carry on war. It costs about \$1,500, for instance, every time one of big coast defense guns is fired, and an engagement between two battleships costs about \$100,000 an hour."

It Is Not Believed.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—At the Japanese Legation here it is said that no advice have been received on the line of the London rumor that Japan has asked the United States to join Great Britain in supporting Japan's refusal to withdraw from Wei-hai-wai after the payment of the Chinese war indemnity in view of the possibility of Russia seizing that port. The rumor is not credited at the legation.

Electric Transit.

Cards are out for the April meeting of the Young Men's Research Club. The members of the society will gather on Friday evening next, at the home of Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Birnie. There will be two principal speakers for the evening. Messrs. John Cassidy and Stearns Buck will present the subject of "Electric Surface Transit." As both gentlemen are experienced in the management of the control of the subtle forces, much information of the first value may be expected from them. The meeting is to open at 7:30. During the evening the new Constitution lately compiled by a special committee will be presented, and it may be that officers of the first term will be chosen.

Theatrical Friends.

It is reported again that T. Daniel Frawley is to be wedded. This time the bride to be, is an Eastern lady not of the theater.

Harry Orson Clarke wrote from Salt Lake to a Honolulu friend that the comedy "Too Much Johnson" was doing a fine business on the road. Mr. Clarke has not yet abandoned his project of after a time bringing a special repertoire company to this place for a season of two months.

Miss Blanche Bates is doing exceedingly well in New York City. On account of the illness of Ada Rehan, Miss Bates has had exceptional opportunities and has improved them to the full. Miss Bates' future with the Daly company is now assured.

Hood's Pills

Cure Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are as peculiar and as pleasant, in comparison with all others, as is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

To compound a pill which shall be pleasant to take, shall not be coated with what by age becomes insoluble, and which shall be just that mild stimulant to the liver and bowels which shall help Nature to restore her disordered functions—that is the problem for the pharmacist.

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and un-

disturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body from the evils of a clogged drainage.

The Liver is the gateway between the stomach and the organs which the stomach purveys for. Stop up the gate and death quickly ensues. Burden it with obstructions and a thousand ills result.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver ills, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

Everybody at sometime needs them. Everybody should keep them on hand at all times for emergencies.

Hood's Pills are sold by all druggists. 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

TO START REPAIRS

Legislature Asked to Appropri-
\$27,500 for Roads and Bridges.

THIS IS DUE TO RECENT STORM

The House Passes Amended Sake
Bill—Argued That It Would
Hurt Annexation.

SENATE.

Forty-seventh Day, April 11.

It will cost the Government just \$27,500 to repair the damages done to public roads and bridges during the recent storm, \$18,300 for this island and \$9,200 for Kauai. This is the amount named in an emergency appropriation bill, introduced in the Senate by Minister Damon. The Superintendent of Public Works has made his estimates, after a careful investigation of the flood ravaged territories, and consultations with the road boards of the various districts. Under suspension of the rules, the bill was allowed to be introduced on the day of the declaration of intention, first and second readings were passed without printing, and the bill sent to the Public Lands Committee for consideration. This was to hasten the appropriation of the money, if possible, that the work of repairing the immense damage may proceed without delay. Detailed plans have already been prepared and were furnished to the committee to assist them at their work. The reconstruction of these roads and bridges has been temporarily suspended, pending the passage of the emergency appropriation.

It was announced that President Dole has attached his signature to a bill providing for extending certain streets in Honolulu, and a bill to encourage the cultivation of coffee and ramie by exemption from taxation.

The Senate bill relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court passed third reading, as did also the bill creating public recreation grounds at Alaa and the old Makiki baseball grounds.

The Senate substitute bill allowing appeals from all cases in Circuit and appellate courts and Courts in chambers to the Supreme Court, except in cases of appeal to a jury, passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

The House bill limiting the time for recovering land to 10 years passed first reading.

The House bill providing for the issuance of licenses to steam laundries passed first reading.

The plumbing bill was read by title and referred to the Health Committee with Senator McCandless added.

The registry of vessels bill was set for third reading for Tuesday.

At 10:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House, after a long vacation lasting from Thursday, was not called to order until about 10:16 o'clock. The members were not at all active about getting in on time.

Rep. Paris presented two petitions from South Kona to the following effect:

That contractors of road from Pape to Kukuipoa be forced to build said road according to contract as it is almost impassable for teams. Referred to Special Committee.

Rep. McCandless introduced a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$1500 for the improvement of the following streets in Kapalama: Rowe, Nottley, Middle and Honolulu. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Attorney-General introduced the following bill on public cemeteries:

Section 1. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized from time to time to establish such public cemeteries, or places for burial, in the several districts of the Republic as he shall deem necessary.

For this purpose he may set apart such portions of the public lands as he shall deem necessary, and with the approval of the Executive Council purchase suitable lands or interests in lands, from private owners.

Section 2. Said Minister may from time to time with the approval of the Executive Council, transfer and convey any Cemetery Corporation or organization, the property so set apart or acquired in any district, or any portions of said property, to be held and managed as a public cemetery or cemeteries, upon such terms and conditions as he shall, with such approval, determine.

Section 3. The provisions of this Act shall not be construed to conflict with the authority imposed by law upon the Board of Health to make regulations for the interment of the dead, and respecting cemeteries and burying grounds, or to protect the public health.

Rep. Kabaue introduced a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$250 for repairing the road from Wai-anae to Pelekunu, Maui.

Rep. Robertson announced his in-

tention to introduced an act relating to the descent of property.

Rep. Achi propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior:

1. Since the death of R. W. Meyers, has extra work been placed upon Chas. Wilcox, secretary of the Board of Health, and C. B. Reynolds, agent of that same body?

2. For the performance of that extra work, has Mr. Reynolds been given additional pay?

3. Please state if, during the last two years, Mr. Hassinger made a trip to the United States, also, how long was he absent?

4. Please state if, during the last two years, Mr. Hassinger has been absent from his office in the Interior Department on account of illness. If so, how long?

5. Who performed Mr. Hassinger's duties during his absence?

6. Has such a substitute been paid, is it the intention to pay him, or is it the intention to provide for him in the same manner as Mr. Stackable of the Finance Department.

Third reading of House Bill 42, relating to the duty on sake.

Rep. Gear, as a member of the Finance Committee, spoke at some length on the injurious effect of sake on the native Hawaiians. He had spoken to three chemists of the city on the analysis referred to by Rep. Robertson when the bill was up before and had found that this was all right as far as it went. Rep. Robertson had said that the analysis showed nothing deleterious in sake. The process had not been carried far enough. The alkalooids had not been separated and it was therefore impossible to separate the active principle which is supposed to come from a seaweed used in the preparation of sake. Undoubtedly there was something in the liquor that had a bad effect on the people using it. The Japanese were in the habit of drinking their sake hot. This destroyed the deleterious effect of the liquor. Natives were in the habit of drinking it cold. In this state it was dangerous.

Rep. Achi asked why the previous speaker found it necessary to expatiate on the evils of sake. He could say the same thing about a lot of whiskey and gin imported into the country.

Rep. Robertson said that the Finance Committee was coming to feel that its report to indefinitely postpone the bill had been rather weak. Since the second reading the members had been skirmishing about for arguments to support that report. The arguments just put forth by Rep. Gear had not been to the support of the bill, but rather to, if possible, break down the arguments of the friends of the measure. The liquor men of the city had told him that a great mistake had been made when the duty on sake was raised to one dollar. They also admitted that a reduction of fifty cents would not reduce the sale of California wines. Rep. Robertson then moved to amend the bill, changing 14 to 17 per cent of alcohol in both lines 5 and 6 so that the part should read: "That all spirituous liquors, all still wines and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice when imported into the Hawaiian Islands shall, if containing 9 per cent, and not more than 17 per cent, of alcohol, be subject to pay a duty of 60 cents per gallon; if containing more than 17 per cent, and not more than 21 per cent, of alcohol, shall be subject to pay a duty of one dollar per gallon; if containing more than 21 per cent, of alcohol, such liquor shall be subject to the duty by law provided for spirits of like grade."

Rep. Robertson further moved to amend by striking out that part mentioning sake explicitly. The first amendment he had made would cover the admission of sake at 60 cents. There would be no cause for complaint of discrimination.

Minister Damon heartily seconded the amendment of Rep. Robertson. The dropping out of the part of the bill mentioning sake, was an act of statesmanship.

Rep. Richards said that the bill raising the duty on sake to one dollar had made a great many friends among the wine growers in California who had been supporters of annexation. To pass the bill was to aim a blow at annexation.

Rep. Paris stated it as his opinion that the native Hawaiians should not be specially mentioned in discussions. It looked too much like class legislation. The laws should be made for the good of all classes.

The amended bill passed third reading by a vote of 10 to 3.

Third reading and passage of House Bill 35, relating to the limit of time within which claims against the estate of deceased persons.

House Bill 60, relating to the importation and sale of opium, read second time and passed.

Third reading of House Bill 62, relating to smoking of tobacco by children under a certain age. The bill failed to pass on a vote of 6 to 7.

The matter of the proposed visit of the representatives to the various public institutions of the city was postponed until later date and Reps. Iseberg and Kaai were appointed to look further into the matter.

At 12:15 p. m. House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Rep. Richards announced for the Committee on Passed Bills, transmission to the President for consideration of House Bill 39, relating to tax appeal court.

Rep. McCandless presented a petition of \$1200 for repairing Houghtaling lane in this city.

Senate Bill 3, appropriation for unpaid claims brought up in third reading.

Rep. Kabaue moved to insert an item of \$300 to pay Jas. H. Boyd for extra work in the Interior Department in the absence of Chief Clerk Hassinger. This was objected to by several of the members and finally referred to the Finance Committee.

The item of \$3400 for compensating dairymen for cows killed on account of having had tuberculosis, in the event of the decision of the Supreme Court in their favor, created much discussion. Rep. McCandless moved it be stricken out of the bill. It would have

the effect of influencing the Supreme Court. The cows had been killed for the public good and the former owners should be perfectly willing to lose their tubercular cows without a murmur.

Rep. McCandless further moved that Reps. Achi and Iseberg be not allowed to vote, these two representatives being peculiarly interested. The members referred to stated they had no intention of voting. The motion to strike out was put. Rep. Wilcox moved for consideration. More discussion followed, when the motion to strike out again carried. The recapitulation having been reached, further consideration was deferred until Wednesday.

Minister Damon announced his intention to introduce a bill removing the duty from alcohol meant for the use of the Queen's hospital, exclusively.

Minister Cooper announced signing by the President of the bill relating to coffee and ramie; also the bill relating to the extension of certain streets in Honolulu.

Minister Cooper announced his intention to introduce an act relating to the promotion of construction of railroads.

Second reading and passage of House Bill 63, relating to the disposition of school tax. Third reading set for Tuesday, April 12th.

House adjourned at 3:15 p. m.

AT MR. KENNY'S.

The Jolly Cricketers Have a Fine Practice Meet.

In response to the invitation of British Commissioner and Consul General Kenny, the following gentlemen met at Mr. Kenny's home at Palama last Saturday afternoon: Dr. H. V. Murray, Judge Stanley, Rev. J. F. Lane, H. L. Herbert, A. St. M. Macintosh, R. A. Jordan, Chris Willis, J. Harvey, A. Piliuala, J. Catton and Viggo Jacobsen.

A very good and level pitch had been prepared on the turf at the rear of the premises, where excellent practice was indulged in upon a single wicket with netting, each player being given exactly seven minutes batting exercise.

All were most enthusiastic, some in good form, and even Barrett, the half-white retainer of the late Mr. Hawes, now in the service of his successor, was given his turn and showed that he had "caught on" to a trick or two.

A very sociable and pleasant time was had and after play, tea and other liquid refreshments with a light collation, was served "al fresco." The Commissioner extended another general invitation for Wednesday afternoon next, and everybody came away voting him a most delightful and genial host.

Mr. Kenny deserves the warmest thanks of the club members for his liberality in furnishing them with so good a practice ground, the more that they are now threatened with the loss of the further use of the old baseball grounds. This sport is dear to the heart of the Anglo-Saxon in general and to that of the Britisher in particular, and while such friends remain, it will not be allowed to die out.

Masonic Condolence.

A committee of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., consisting of Messrs. Archibald Gillilan, E. I. Spalding and J. M. Oat, has drafted a letter of condolence to the widow of the late T. C. Porter, who held the highest office in the gift of the order, paying tribute to the sterling qualities of their late brother Mason, and expressing in feeling and eloquent terms, their sorrow at his loss.

Viggo Jacobsen has prepared a beautifully engrossed copy of the letter, surrounded by a very chaste and effective border in black and white of a conventional lily design. The Masonic symbolic sign and the inverted torch, with the flames ascending—emblem of death and resurrection—have not been forgotten.

The Next Regatta.

The next boat races will be on July 4th. There will be at least two clubs, the Myrtles and Healanis, entered in these. The Lellianis may come in, but that is doubtful. There will be a six-oared skidding seat and a four-oared shell race. The boys are already getting in trim.

Of course the Myrtles will not row in their new shell. It is of a class superior to any here and would not be allowed. However, there is something besides this to stop its use. The clubs have an agreement for two years yet, to row in none but their Australian made boats.

A Pretty Wedding.

There was quite an attendance at St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening, to witness the marriage of Miss Lillian West and L. T. Prescott. Rev. Alex Mackintosh performed the ceremony. The church was handsomely decorated, and the charming bride, was in a most attractive costume. A reception was held after the wedding. Mr. Prescott occupies a responsible position with L. B. Kerr. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. West. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott will reside in Honolulu.

After Deer.

A party composed of Messrs W. H. Babbitt of Punahou, Charles Judd, G. Fuller and W. Walker, left for Molo-

kai on the Mokoli yesterday afternoon. They were all dressed in hunting clothes and carried their trusty rifles slung across their shoulders. It is their intention to go to Kaunakakai and from there into the mountains after deer. They will return on the Mokoli Saturday morning.

PROMOTION.

Chas. F. Chillingworth is Made Second Deputy.

One of the most popular promotions made by Marshal Brown in a long time was announced yesterday forenoon in the appointment of Charles Frederick Chillingworth, son of S. F. Chillingworth of Maui, to be second Deputy Marshal. Chillingworth is a young man, but he has proven himself worthy of the office to which he has been assigned, by four years of conscientious work in the police department on the Islands. He started as clerk in the sheriff's office in Maui and then acted in the capacity of Hawaiian and English interpreter for two terms of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. He came to Honolulu in October of 1896, and went into the Deputy Marshal's office as one of the clerks. In February of 1897, he was made Deputy Marshal's clerk.

The second Deputy Marshal is well liked by all his brother officers and by those with whom he comes in contact daily.

Marshal Brown has had the appointment of Chillingworth in mind for some time, but not until yesterday forenoon was it given out as official.

Critical Stage Passed.

John Lot Kaulukou, Speaker of the House, has been a very sick man. For several days his friends have entertained the gravest apprehensions. Dr. Burgess, the attending physician, announced yesterday morning that the critical stage of the illness had been passed. It is now believed that Mr. Kaulukou will be able to leave his bed in about 10 days, but it may be three weeks before he can resume his place at the Legislative hall. A trained nurse is with the sick man at all times. On Saturday and Sunday nights the fever indications were especially trying and dangerous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar; 96 deg, 4%.

On April 12, 1891, Fort Sumpter was fired on.

Mrs. Sewall will resume her regular receptions at Waikiki this afternoon.

The Government schools opened again yesterday after a week's Easter vacation.

The League baseball season for 1898 opens at the grounds in Makiki on Saturday afternoon next.

J. W. Smith, the Pearl City school teacher, takes a large number of bees to his country place today.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, asks for \$9000 to repair flood damage on Kauai.

"Jim" Quinn is by no means satisfied that Irish Lassie is a better horse than Violin and wants a return race.

Cecil Brown has been appointed administrator of the will of the late Simon Roth under bond of \$100,000.

It is the intention of Minister F. M. Hatch to visit Honolulu on business so soon as he can leave Washington.

Cyclomere track is now open for the use of men who will enter in the coming races. The path is in good shape.

The local agents of the Oceanic S. S. Co. did not have, by the S. S. Belgic, any advices concerning the S. S. Australia.

Close upon 12 noon Sunday, Detective Kaapa and others captured 21 Chinese gamblers in the act of playing the game of fantan.

The number of communicants at the services of the Second Congregation on Easter Day was the largest in the history of the congregation.

Albert N. Campbell, now of Stockton Business College, has been chosen to have charge of the Commercial Department of Oahu College here.

Minister Hatch and Mr. Thurston, writing from Washington of the 26th ult., said that war between the United States and Spain seemed inevitable.

J. Hopp & Co. suggest that you take plenty of time when buying furniture, and they will be glad to have you drop in any time, if only to look at their stock.

Advices relating to annexation were to the effect that only the Cuban question stood ahead of the joint resolution and that the matter was liable to be taken up at any time.

Mr. Reynolds, who has just made a trip to Molokai for the Board of Health reports that the storm was quite severe on that island and did considerable damage to the roads.

While in Sydney, Capt. King, Minister of the Interior will look into the growing business in that great harbor with a view to gaining information on a new tug for this port.

J. R. Mills, the grocer, and a member of Co. A, N. O. H., was married on Thursday evening, Miss Kaleikini of Maui, being the bride. Rev. J. Walamau was the clergyman.

Officers for the ensuing year and other business will be transacted at the regular annual meeting of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral tonight at 7:30 in the school room.

Senator and J. S. McCandless have returned from Molokai and are willing to make an attempt to get artesian

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

PERU Apr. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO May 7
GABLIC May 17
CITY OF PEKING May 26
DORIC June 4
CHINA June 15
BELGIC June 25
PERU July 5
COPTIC July 14
RIO DE JANEIRO July 23
GABLIC July 28
CITY OF PEKING July 17

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO Apr. 12
GABLIC Apr. 22
CITY OF PEKING Apr. 28
DORIC May 10
CHINA May 20
BELGIC May 31
PERU June 19
COPTIC June 29
RIO DE JANEIRO June 28
GABLIC July 8
CITY OF PEKING July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

water on that island. They are quite encouraged after a brief prospect.

For the first time in many years dry land taro is being brought to this place from Kona. Kauai and Maui have both been cleared of taro and the scarcity of the staple will continue for six months.

Wela Ka Hao is the handsomest and fastest harness horse ever seen on the track here. It was commented upon as being a pity that he was so confused by his new surroundings and the applause of his admirers to win the first heat against Creole.

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A TREE NURSERY

A Visit to the King Street Government Station.

IS A FREE SUPPLY DEPOT

Thousands of Young Trees—Fruit and Shade—Grounds Should Be Improved.

There is no more interesting place in the city of Honolulu than the Government Nursery. From the outside it looks more like a forsaken homestead than anything else, but that fact gives no index to the beauties contained inside the whitewashed fence. To tell the truth it is one of the prettiest spots here and is much more fit to be called a park than any of the places so-called in Honolulu. It contains trees and shrubs that it would be well for the people of Honolulu to get acquainted with. It is a place that strangers from abroad would think of visiting the very first thing if they knew anything at all about it. The very best way to advertise one of the best attractions of the place would be to fix it up so that people would care to go there. As it stands now only people interested in botany and all that goes with it would visit the place, whereas it should be made a spot of public interest. Ask the majority of people in the city about the Government Nursery and what will be the consequence? They will ask you in astonishment where the place is.

For the benefit of all it might be said that the Government Nursery is very close to the turn to the Waikiki road on King street and may be easily found if one seeks out a large banyan tree on the town corner and for another of the Chinese species a little farther in.

Just at the present time a sidewalk is being placed about the grounds and it is to be hoped that this will soon lead to a new fence and new gates and new walks, so that the stranger coming to Honolulu will know where the Government nursery is.

A person has to enter the place from the back. The front part is too uninviting and, aside from that, it is difficult to find an opening in the fence large enough to admit a person, much less a carriage. The forester's house is to the rear and everything else of importance is to the rear.

About 18 months ago, D. Haughts, a Scotchman by birth, took charge of the place and still remains at the helm. Previous to the time stated he was in charge of the nursery on Tanialua and previous to that, he was in charge of the nursery up in Naalehu to which place he had been sent by Wm. G. Irwin from the botanical gardens in Edinburgh, Scotland.

"You ask me what my greatest work has been since I connected myself with this place and I answer truthfully that it is the raising of trees for distribution to different parts of the city," said Mr. Haught. "When I first came here I was impressed upon my mind that the people of the city wanted trees and the more I got planted the better. Of course, you know that we do not raise any 'flowers' here and that anything besides trees for planting out, are out of order."

"To start with, I will give you a list of what I consider to be the most important trees on the place. I will mention first of all the ritoia saliquay, the algaroba or coral bean, from which is made the 'St. John's bread.' People here think that they have the true algaroba in the tree that grows so commonly about the city and suburbs, but they have not. The true algaroba, as it is found on the nursery grounds, is a tree that has a rather prominent leaf, very much like that of the acacia. It is a beautiful foliage tree and if it does well here, will prove one of the most valuable of trees. The first bean that has come to maturity in the islands is to be found here and nothing is guarded with more care than is this one bean. The beans are used in the country from which the plant comes, for both man and beast and is said to be one of the most wholesome food stuffs known. In appearance, the fruit is very much like the common algaroba bean found here, but a little thicker, and if anything, a little shorter. To the taste, they are sweet, like the ordinary algaroba beans, if the tree is a success here it will be planted extensively for distribution. The tree now so commonly known as algaroba, is a native of Mexico.

"Well, to digress from this a bit, I might say that the palm trees have the largest demand of any here. Not a day passes but some one comes to ask for palms. They seem to be satisfied with any kind, just so they are palms. Of course, you understand that all the palms are raised from seeds and they grow in excellent shape too. There is no need whatever for a propagating house. The propagating is all done out in the open air. That is the advantage of this country.

"I might mention the ironwood tree next to the palms. Just lately, a large number of seeds were collected from the tree at Kapiolani park and, after having been dried, were planted in the boxes that you see here in abundance. They are a valuable tree and are being planted extensively in Nuuanu where they are considered as the best wind breakers. They are very strong at the same time and can be used here and there without a damage. The Government has ordered a great many more for Nuuanu and I am being kept very busy planting the seeds.

"Now, as we are passing around the grounds I might point out to you the taradion Mexicanum, the Montezuma

tree. There are 2,000 of these. The seeds were sent here by Professor Koebele while in Mexico lately. They are very much on the order of the conifer. The leaves are feathery with very much the appearance of those of the cypress.

"Now then as to the eucalyptus. There is a great demand for these, but the people who come for them, only two or three. They know that the eucalyptus is a tree that takes all the richness out of the soil. I have been up on Tanialua for a long while and I know that if people want to plant coffee there, they will first have to cut down the eucalyptus trees.

"Alligator pears? Well, yes, we have a few, but these like the others are gone as soon as they have begun to peep above the soil. You have no idea what a demand there is for them. I might mention the papaya tree along in this line. Of course the common tree would not be asked for at all, but recently it got abroad that we had some trees here from India and the consequence was that all the plants we had on hand have disappeared. The trees are slightly shorter than the papayas that are commonly found here and the fruits are long and thick. They are much sweeter than the common papayas.

"As to alligator pears I have not much to say. We have planted a great many for distribution and the demand for them still grows. We have now a pear from Mexico that promises to outshine the one known so commonly here.

"Now over here in the corner you will find the allspice tree. You see that it is not very large, but I am sure that, with the proper cultivation, it will do very well. It is a tree that would be of the utmost value here. Near by is the green and white striped bamboo that a great many people would like to have, while back of you is the mangosteen, supposed to bear the finest fruit that grows. I have great hopes that the tree will do well here. As you see, the nine years of growth have not sent it up very high yet. Over there is the Macadamia nut tree of Queensland and near by is the pecan nut tree that you hear so many people say will not grow here. You can see for yourself that it not only grows but has fruit on it just as in its native clime. Just there is the Jamaica mango, the finest of the kind that grows. Its fruit is finer and sweeter than any of the mangoes we have here. You will notice that the branches hang very close to the ground and that the tree is simply laden with fruit. There you see the teak tree of which you hear so much. As in its native country it takes a long time to grow but when once grown, gives one of the most valuable woods known. Over there is the large sapotilla plum that is a rarity here, and just by, on the side of it, is the cotton tree, so well known in the South. It will grow well here if some one will only go into the work in earnest. There is no better country than this for cotton.

"Just there you see the star apple tree which bears the finest kind of fruit. It is a favorite and, several times in a month we have the honor of a call from Chief Justice Judd who has taken a particular fancy to the tree. The leaves, as you see, are brown underneath while above they are green and have a very prominent sheen. The branches spread out like a fan and make a very fine appearance.

"Over there in the corner you will see a poor lonely kou tree. It does not do well down here in town but we have brought it down on account of its scarcity. Even in its native haunts it is scarce. The wood is much in demand.

"Now that I have given you a slight understanding as to what we have here I will give you a list of the most important trees in my mind that we have been successful in growing. Here they are:

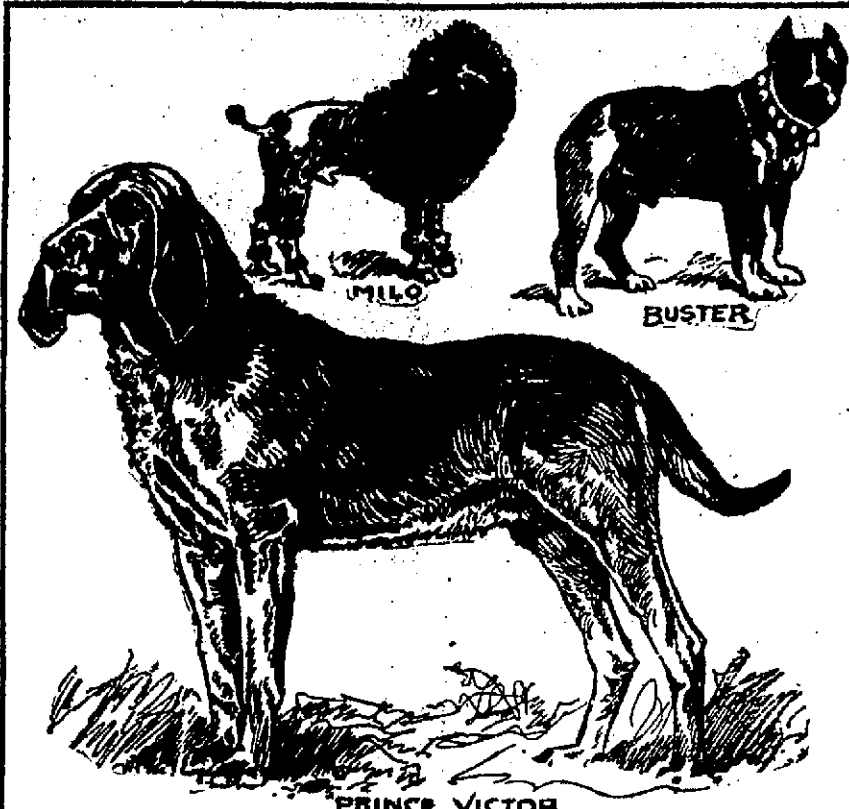
Certonia Saliquay, Algaroba, coral bean, ('St. John's bread'), Manihot glanion (cassia rubber), bombax (silk cotton tree), camphor tree, eugenia pimenta (allspice tree), cinnamonum fezzianum (cinnamon tree), bohemera ramu or ramies, macadamia ternifolia (nut tree), garcinia mangosteen, mamea apple, urania speciosa (traveler's tree), dammara kauri pine (varnish tree), baubinia, jacaranda mimosaefolia (Indian rose wood), sectiona grandis (yeak tree), anacardium (cassia nut), haemotoxylon campchianum (logwood tree), loquat or Japan medlar, Sapota sapotilla plum, chrysophyllum star apple, species of best mangoes, also species of the most noted palms and shrubs and trees of many kinds.

After giving this list, Mr. Haught wandered to the other side of the grounds to attend to an order for five hundred trees that had just come in. He took the matter calmly, called all his Japanese assistants to his aid and in a very short time, had filled the order.

While the gardener was so engaged the visitor had a chance to look about and observe a few things. In the first place, the grounds will have to be arranged so that the water will run off easily. At the present time the trees are being killed by the water which goes in, settles and remains until the sun can evaporate it. Two valuable trees were found dead.

There are a great many trees of no value at all, on the grounds. These should be cut down and others of importance put in their places. Then there should be labels on or near the trees that are to be found on the grounds. As it is now, the visitor gains no information whatever, unless he happens to find the gardener at leisure. At that time he is fortunate, for the gardener is a most pleasant man, ever willing to give all the information he can, and always ready with a 'come again.' A sign on the front gate is also necessary.

Perhaps the greatest need of all is that the present fence be torn down and straightened up a bit, and that decent gates be put at prominent places where people can go in without having to think of climbing the fence. Certainly the gardens would make one of the best parks in the city.



WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S SHOW.
Over 1,700 dogs are entered in the great New York show. Among them are Milo, the champion poodle; Prince Victor, the great bloodhound, and the famous Boston terrier, Buster.

HE WAS ACQUITTED

Hana Chinaman Says He Did Not Attempt to Bribe.

Rev. Dr. Berger Lectures—Many Teachers Are Examined—Maul Happenings.

(Special Correspondence).
MAUI, April 9.—Last evening, the 8th, Dr. Berger of Cleveland O., delivered a lecture on Egypt and the Nile, in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church. Dr. Berger who is a graduate of William's College and a Phi Beta Kappa man, is a most fluent and eloquent speaker and his lecture on Egypt was listened to with much interest. The reverend gentleman will deliver the Easter sermon in Pala church.

During the 4th and 5th, 20 Maui teachers took the examinations in the Walluku Government school house. During Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th, Lun Hong, a Chinese resident of Hana, was tried by Judge McKay of Walluku, for bribery. While under arrest in Hana for selling opium, Lun Hong, it was alleged, offered Deputy Sheriff Lindsay \$50 to let him go, and gave him \$1 (all the money he then had) to seal the bargain, promising to pay the remaining \$49 later. He was subsequently acquitted of opium selling. After two days of trial, Lun Hong was acquitted of bribery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colville of Pala, departed for Hilo by this week's Claudine for a short visit to the large island. They will return to Maui by next week's steamer and on the 23d will depart for Scotland.

Hon. J. W. Kalua departed for Kona by this week's Manna Loa, to preside for the term of Court. Lawyer A. N. Kepoikal and Mrs. Kepoikal went by the same steamer.

Miss Kate Gray and Clarence Smith of Honolulu have been guests of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua recently.

George Hons, Esq., of Walluku, has recently erected a fine spacious office adjoining "Billie" Goodness' livery stable.

Messrs. N. E. Lemmon of Pala and J. Nishwitz of Kula, have been on their Nahluku coffee lands during the week. Nishwitz shipped the lumber for a house by this week's steamer.

H. Z. Austin of Kauai is in Walluku. J. Kahookela, the Walluku surveyor, is about to erect a pretty residence adjoining Judge Kalua's home.

James Saunders of Keanae, is studying law in A. N. Kepoikal's office.

During Tuesday, the 5th, the ship Luzon, Park master, arrived in Kahului 45 days from Shanghai, China. She came in ballast and will load H. C. Co. and Walluku sugar to take to New York, via Cape Horn. Her register is 1,339 tons burden.

Today the brig Lurline, McLeod master, sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of Spreckelsville sugar. Her passengers were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marchal, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Goodhue and Mrs. Berger.

The schooner Outlie Fjord, Sigelhurst master, will probably sail for San Francisco this p. m. (the 8th), with a cargo of Pala and Haiku sugar.

The weather has been very pleasant during the latter of the week.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does every one who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, etc.

Feed horses well and they'll perform good work. We handle only the best quality of horse and cattle food. Immense buying makes it possible for us to quote the lowest prices on wholesale or retail orders. Let us have a trial order—our prices and quantities will please you.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
HONOLULU, H. I.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Queen Street.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles No. 44, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL OPINIONS DRESS COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Shiesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Pottery, Soap, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Flat Galvanized Iron (best and 8d), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 607 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

Is Connecting with the Canadian-American Steamship Line. Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40 years. In bottles 4d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Overseas Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

IS A WHEAT KING SAID "STUDENTS"

Chicago Young Man Monarch of the Market.

Young Mr. Leiter But a Few Years Out of College—Has Made Fortunes in the Pit.

Recent articles have reported a masterly move in the wheat market by young Mr. Leiter, the Chicago operator, the latest advice being to the effect that he claims to hold all the surplus wheat in the United States. Some very interesting particulars of this remarkable man and his coup are given by a New York correspondent:

"The most interesting figure in the American wheat market during the past year has been young Joseph Leiter, the only son of a Chicago merchant prince, who has just beaten the veteran millionaire and speculator, Phil Armour, in a contest that required much nerve and millions of capital. The end of the year finds the young man in actual possession of 9,000,000 bushels of first-class wheat, all paid for, which he is shipping by rail to Atlantic ports and thence to Liverpool as fast as he can find vessels to carry it. When this boy—whose sister, by the way, is the wife of Mr. George Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England—came out of college four or five years ago, a tall, broad-shouldered, and handsome fellow, he informed his father that he desired to go into business. Whereupon Mr. Leiter gave him \$1,000,000. In two years he had lost three-quarters of it, but had gained much experience and wisdom. Then the money began to come back, and a year later he had doubled his original capital. He had made himself an expert in mining, electricity, rail-roading, and the financing of projects. The pleased father then entrusted to him the management of his entire estate—\$30,000,000, in various productive enterprises—and retired to Washington. In July last the young man entered the wheat market as a buyer, and the veterans marked him as their prey. But as time passed on he continually accumulated profits. He changed his holdings from month to month—at one time he was carrying 12,000,000 bushels—and finally confined his operations to wheat for December delivery. Armour, great in beef and pork and railroads, as well as grain, continually sold to him, confidently expecting a decline. But the young man, whose fashionable clothing and manners gained for him the name of 'the dude,' had gauged the market correctly, and when December came he demanded his wheat. It was not in Chicago, but Armour undertook to deliver it there, and by great exertions he brought 6,000,000 bushels to the city warehouses in a short time. On December 31 Leiter had his wheat, and Armour had lost something more than \$1,000,000. It then became known that the young man had already made contracts for the shipment of the greater part of the grain to the seaboard and to Europe. There he expects to take his profits. For the transport of the grain to the coast thousands of cars and hundreds of trains will be required. Leiter's confidence in the value of the grain is so great that, while carrying these millions of bushels, he has bought 4,000,000 more for May."

A firm in Honolulu has been told by a foreign correspondent that Leiter will sell largely to the British Government.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION.

Hawaii Must Inevitably Be Under American Influence.

LONDON, March 18.—The Government of Great Britain is surprised at the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which, after presenting a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, sets forth that Great Britain was plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

A high official of the British Foreign Office said today:

"It is unfortunate that the committee has such an erroneous impression. I cannot imagine upon what supposed facts they base their report. It seems improbable that the Senators would issue official statements on no other basis than rumors and suspicions. As a matter of fact, nothing is further from Great Britain's intentions than to interfere in any way with the existing regime in Hawaii. No steps in that direction were ever contemplated. On the contrary, her Majesty's Government has recognized that the United States has the foremost interests in Hawaii, and that it is natural and inevitable that Hawaii should be under American influence."

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will be nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Japanese Immigrants Rejected at San Francisco.

Were Estimated as Likely to Become Public Charges—Had Been Coached—Remittance Men.

Thirty Japanese laborers who arrived at San Francisco on the Doric and the China were not permitted to land in the United States because they were likely to become public charges within a year. So decided Hart North, Commissioner of Immigration and the Board of Special Inquiry has affirmed that decision. Mr. North has held the office only two months, but during that time has sent 53 Japanese immigrants to the right about.

Japanese are not discriminated against by the immigration law, says a San Francisco paper, although a large part of the public consider their presence equally as detrimental to American workingmen as the presence of the Chinese. But the law provides that any immigrant who is likely to become a public charge or who comes under contract to labor may be refused admission into the country. Of late large batches of Japanese laborers have come on each steamer. In these batches all the men were fitted out alike in American clothes of the same pattern. The immigration inspectors believed that they were contract laborers, but that fact under any circumstances was difficult to prove. The immigrants had been coached to give proper replies to the usual interrogatories made by the inspectors, and had the coaches not overdone the thing their pupils would have walked into the United States by a primrose path. But so anxious were they to disclaim all contract obligations to labor that the immigrants one and all asseverated that they would not work or engage in profitable enterprise in the United States under any circumstances. They claimed to be "agricultural students," who expected regular remittances from home, and who came for the purpose of studying or "observing" farming by means of wandering about from place to place.

ACETYLENE GAS.

Underwriters of City Inspect the Sample Plant.

These gentlemen of the Underwriters' Association spent a portion of Friday afternoon at the offices and exhibition plant of the acetylene gas supply syndicate at the corner of Hotel and Union streets: President F. A. Schaefer, Secretary J. A. Gilman, H. Focke, Mr. Berg, J. M. Dowsett, G. R. Grau, F. W. Macfarlane, J. S. Walker and Mr. Baird.

The visitors were shown over the establishment and initiated into the method of gas manufacture or generation and burning by Mr. Kohn, the manager for the new lighting company. Mr. Kohn explained carefully every detail and made the claim that use of the illuminant had no effect on insurance rates in cities in the United States. One of the fire insurance companies represented here had written to the Honolulu agent advising that acetylene gas could be used under ruling rates only when the machine was away from the house, covered by the policy. Mr. Kohn maintained that in one building in Chicago, four gas making machines had been placed without protest of any sort from the fire insurance people.

The underwriters evidenced a deep interest in the exhibition provided for them, and a number praised the light highly. A meeting will be held on Thursday of next week, when the board will decide on the question raised.

In Business At Hilo.

H. E. Kelsey, who is well known here through his connection with the sale of the Standard Dictionary and Ridpath's History, is now a citizen of Hilo. Mr. Kelsey is manager of the Hilo branch of the Wall, Nichols Company of this place. He succeeded C. G. Campbell. Mr. Campbell will, it is reported, undertake the handling of an extensive coffee planting enterprise. Mr. Kelsey is a man of experience in the book business and came to Hawaii from "the Northwest" well recommended.

Around Waiakua.

Chas. Sawyer, the carpenter sent to Waiakua by Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, has returned from that place to furnish an order for material. Mr. Sawyer says the damage inflicted by the flood was heavy, as heretofore reported, but that it can be repaired in good time, if there are no mishaps in the shipment of lumber, etc. The natives and all the people about the village and plantation are exceedingly anxious to have the stream well bridged again, as traffic is not a little hampered. Witnesses of the flood say that the sweeping away of the bridges was a sight not soon to be

forgotten. The big spans floated down the stream and out to the reef in upright position. Much of the material has been brought to the beach by the natives, and is being transported to the building site.

Measles on Mohican.

The discovery of one case of measles on the U. S. Training Ship Mohican yesterday morning, was followed quite soon by the development of five other cases. Arrangements were made with the Government and all of the sick men were taken to the Quarantine Station, where they have an entire building to themselves. Any other cases that may be found will go to the island. In the meantime every care is being taken to prevent the spread of the malady amongst the 150 youngsters on the training ship.

A Survey for Mud.

It is likely that the acting Minister of the Interior, Henry E. Cooper, will have made during the coming week, a survey of the western end of the harbor. Soundings will be taken to ascertain depths of shallows made by material washed down on the flood day. Some of the water front men say that considerable dredging will be required. Where there was coral or sand bottom, a couple of weeks ago, is now a heavy and deep layer of mud.

Good Friday a Holiday.

About all of the employees of the Government rested Friday. All the Court rooms closed and there were very few clerks or officials to be found at any time in the Executive of Judiciary Buildings. A number of city stores were closed the entire day and in the afternoon nearly all were closed, the banks leading. Services were held in the English and Roman Catholic Churches.

Back From Kauai.

Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, will now be able to give about all his time to the work of looking after the storm damage on Oahu. He returned from Kauai and has made arrangements for the rebuilding of bridges carried away by Garden Isle deluges and for the repair of those damages.

HEART TROUBLE.

A Plain Statement of Facts from a Young Lady Living in England.

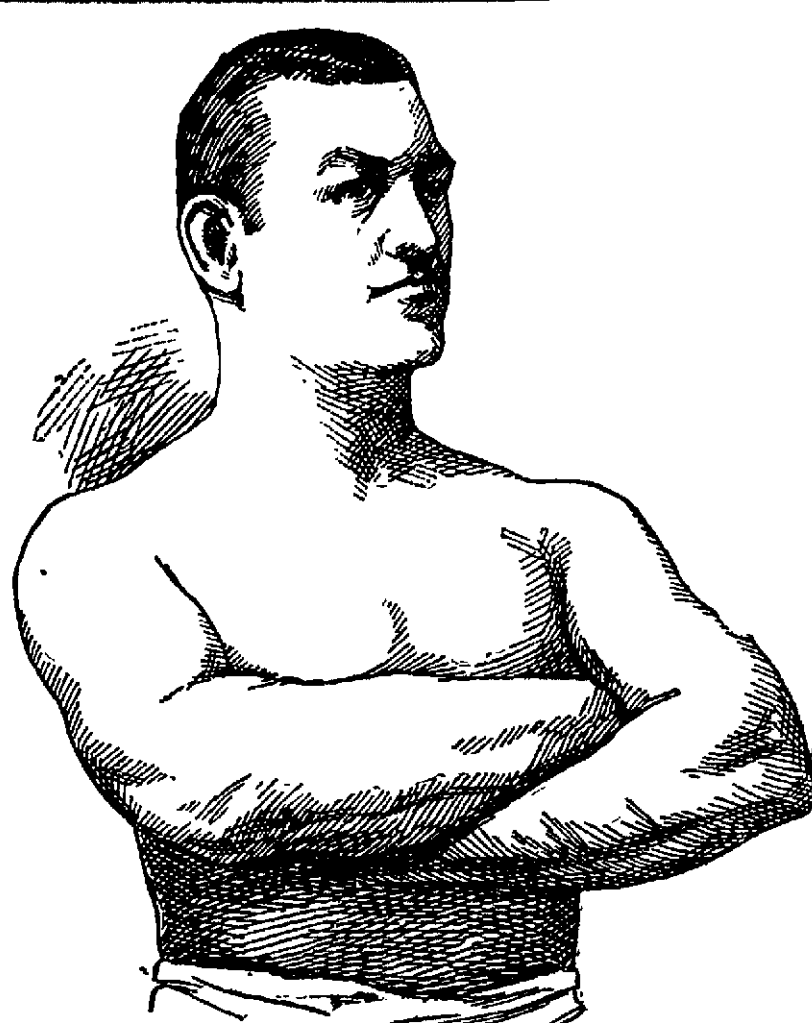
Miss A. Pitt lives at Cocking, one of the prettiest little villages in Sussex. An ardent lover of nature, she has for some years past been denied the pleasure of rambling among the hills, her heart being too weak to stand the strain of even a moderate gradient. She explained the cause of all this to a reporter of the Midhurst Times, as follows:

"I was weak, and hardly able to walk; if I tried to go uphill at all I had no strength to lift my legs, and when I went to chapel on Sundays I had frequently to stop on the way on account of the palpitation of my heart. For some time I was under a doctor, and thinking that sea air would do me good, I went for a change to Bognor, but the only effect was to make me worse than before. I had suffered in this way for about three or four years, when about four months ago I read in various papers some of the experiences of people who had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of heart disease, and noticing that their symptoms were in some instances similar to mine, I thought there would be no harm in trying the pills, so wrote for a box. I did not notice much benefit after taking this first box of pills, but I determined not to give in, and wrote for another. This had a wonderful effect, and I felt much better before I had taken the whole of its contents. A third box I bought, and that restored me to perfect health, but, thinking it better not to leave off too soon, I bought another box, though I could have done without it, feeling so well. Now I can say that from Dr. Williams' Pills I have received more benefit than from any other medicine, and in my pursuit of health I have tried many remedies."

"To show how changed I am since I first took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I may state last Thursday I went up Bow Hill (South Downs), one of the highest hills in Sussex, without any trouble at all. This I consider a remarkable climb, as four months ago it would have been absolutely impossible for me to do it. Any violent exercise or quick work used to tell on my heart at once, and I had to stop."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Trsps., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

The A. J. FULLER

Has arrived from New York, and on her we have a very general assortment of merchandise, such as Nails (Cut, Wire, Plain and Galvanized), Ship and Cut Spikes, Oakum, Pitch, Cotton Waste, Galvanized and Black Iron Water Pipe, Cylinder, Engine and Carbox Oils, Lane's Hoes and Handles, Long Card Matches, Spokes, Hubbs, Rims, Blacksmiths' Coal, and a large lot of Bar Iron.

These are but a few of the many items that we have on this vessel. What you wish and do not see above mentioned just ask for. We have about every thing that a Hardware store should have.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort & King Sts.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, | \$12,954,582. |
| 1- Authorized Capital—£20,000,000 | £ |
| Subscribed | 2,700,000 |
| Paid up Capital | 687,500 0 0 |
| 2- Fire Funds | 2,600,880 12 9 |
| 3- Life and Annuity Funds | 9,606,182 2 8 |
| | \$12,954,582 14 8 |
| Revenue Fire Branch | 1,577,028 17 9 |
| Revenue Life and Annuity Branches | 1,404,807 9 11 |
| | \$2,981,835 7 8 |

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

CASTLE & COKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BRELIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BRELIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A GRAND CONCERT

Success of the Benefit Entertainment Unqualified.

Music for Native Church Funds.
A Large Audience—Every Number Was Pleasing to All.

Even the most sanguine did not believe that there would be as large a crowd present at the Opera House as there was in attendance upon the grand concert for the benefit of the Kalihai and Moanalua churches on Saturday night. At 8 o'clock, there was hardly a seat left. The box on the right hand side was occupied by Princess Kaiulani and party and the one opposite by Mrs. S. B. Dole and party. The box above Princess Kaiulani's was reserved for the performers. Large delegations of both the Kawaiahaeo Seminary and Kamehameha school girls, all dressed in spotless white, were present in the audience.

The program opened with an overture by the band. Next came a chorus by the Kamehameha Glee Club and then a very well done vocal duet, in point of acting and singing, by Misses Helen Desha and Lydia Aholo. The audience was much disappointed when the announcement was made that Paul R. Isenberg was unable to sing. Wm. J. Coelho took his place. After a selection by the Kawaiahaeo Seminary girls, Miss Kulamau Ward gave her soprano solo, entitled "Sancta Maria," with violin obligato by Mrs. C. B. Cooper and piano accompaniment by Miss Patch. Miss Ward responded to a very hearty encore and was the recipient of a bouquet of beautiful red carnations. The mandolin and guitar duet "Il Trovatore" by Messrs. Hennessey and Jackson, was one of the very best numbers on the program. Certainly the young musicians handle their instruments in a masterly fashion. There was immense applause when the Kawaiahaeo club sang "Lei no Kaiulani." When the three singers appeared on the stage, they bowed gracefully to Princess Kaiulani, then to the audience and began their song. They responded to an encore.

After a short intermission came the second part beginning with another overture by the band. Four native singers presented a solo and chorus and were called back twice. Miss Kamalopili and John Bright sang a delightful duet in English and then responded to an encore with a Hawaiian selection. The Kawaiahaeo Seminary girls gave two selections after which Jas. W. L. McGuire sang a solo. He responded to an encore, bringing three native singers along with him to join in the chorus. A selection by the Kamehameha girls was heartily encored. They responded by singing "The Owl and the Pussy Cat," at the end of this, they joined hands and with the words "They danced by the light of the moon" tripped gracefully across and back on the stage. This last touch took so well that the girls were encored again. Miss Rosina Shaw's solos were much enjoyed. The quality of Miss Shaw's voice is most sweet and she has a simple way of singing that at once captures her audience. Then too her enunciation is clear which is a most satisfactory point. Another mandolin and guitar selection by Messrs. Hennessey and Jackson, a selection by the Kawaiahaeo club, "Hawaii Pono!" and the concert was at an end.

It is estimated that close upon 900 people were present at the concert so that the receipts for the two churches will be between \$700 and \$800.

NEARLY A RIOT.

Police Called to Disperse Sunday Gathering.

Sunday was a great holiday for the Portuguese and was likewise the second anniversary of the riot among the Portuguese up at the head of Emma street. Had it not been for the timely appearance of the police, there would undoubtedly have been a repetition of the event of two years ago. The Portuguese were spoiling for a fight and 50 or more were wrangling when the police arrived.

Officer Frank Ferreira was the first to arrive on the scene. He got off his horse and began cautioning the Portuguese to cease their demonstrations and return to their homes. Suddenly his horse, which he had left standing hardy, jumped and ran off. The bride was found to be in pieces later. Ferreira believes this was the work of some of the Portuguese.

For awhile, things were pretty lively. Soon, however, the police gained the supremacy and hostilities were at an end.

Louis de Jesus and Vincente Fernandes were arrested yesterday on a charge of interference with the police. J. M. Vivas has been retained to appear for the defendants. The case will probably come up for trial in the District Court today.

Curiosity Was Satisfied.

Officer Bordfeldt, one of the most trusted and vigilant men of the Mounted Patrol, noticed from his horse last evening the delivery by wagon at the Oahu railway depot of about 100 boxes. Mr. Bordfeldt quietly set about to discover the contents of the containers. Holding his horse with one hand, with

the other he shook up a box in lively style. Something gave way, for a lot of bees came from the box and bestowed stings on both the officer and his horse. Bordfeldt's face was a sight and the horse was nervous for hours.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Forecast of Wind and Weather in Pacific Ocean for April.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office.
San Francisco, March 30, 1898.

The following forecast has just been received at this office, from the Hydrographic office, Washington, D. C.:

"The North Pacific Pilot Chart for April will show an almost permanent high, with its center about midway between the Hawaiian Islands and the coast of California, but a little farther north than during March. The N. E. trade wind belt will be found slightly widened, with the southern limit remaining about the same, while the northern limit has moved farther north than its position last month. The general movement of the wind will be found around this high, with the sun, and in that portion of the ocean east of the Hawaiian Islands, the wind may be expected to be generally from the N. E., while to the westward of them the wind will frequently be easterly. Near the Coast, within the northeast trade wind limits, instead of N. E. winds, N. by N. and N. W. winds may be expected. It should be remembered that the trade wind limits marked on the chart are only average ones for the month of April, and vessels may find a slight deviation from them and may frequently pass from one trade to another without any period of calms or doldrums. The N. E. trades may be expected to blow with an average force of 4 to 5 (Beaufort scale).

"Just south of the Gulf of Alaska, will be found the center of an almost permanent low of considerable depth, and between this low and the high will be found a general movement of the atmosphere from the west toward the American coast, and in this locality strong W. by S. winds may be expected. North of the 40th parallel frequent gales, often accompanied by hail and snow squalls, may be expected. Frequent gales may be expected in that part of the ocean in the vicinity of the Juan de Fuca straits, although the average point of entry on the American coast of storms from the west is situated farther north than during last month. Frequent squalls may be expected in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Occasional spiral circulations, viz.: the cyclonic (against the sun), with low barometer, and the anticyclonic (with the sun), with high barometer, will be found moving in a general E. by N. direction across the ocean. Generally, in front of the cyclonic area, or the low, the weather is damp, with thermometer rising and barometer falling, while in front of the anticyclonic circulation, or the high, it is dry, cooler and the barometer rising.

"Occasional fog will be found along the coast of the United States and in that part of the ocean north of the 40th parallel.

"On the S. E. coast of Asia the N. E. monsoon may be expected to decrease in force and constancy."

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieut. U. S. N.

IS WELL BREED.

High Lineage of New Star of Hawaiian Turf.

L. L. McCandless' bay mare Irish Lassie, which showed such fine racing quality at the track on Saturday afternoon, is a highly bred animal. Her name, with pedigree, appears in the second volume of the official register. Irish Lassie was foaled the 24th of May, 1891, and was sired by St. Patrick, 2:14, a son of the famous Volunteer. The first dam of Irish Lassie is Aurelia, by Albert W., 2:20, a son of the great Electioneer. The second dam was Pacific Maid by Elmo. All these horses are registered and the lineage of Irish Lassie runs back to such historical horses as Belmont and American Boy. Aurelia was purchased at one of B. C. Holly's sales by Harry J. Agnew for \$2,000. Subsequently one of her colts showed a quarter in 31 1/4 as a two-year-old and Mr. Holly offered \$6,000 for Aurelia, but could not secure the dam. Another sister of Irish Lassie showed better than a 2:20 clip as a two-year-old and was sold to a banker in the East for road use. Those who have been handling Irish Lassie believe that she will greatly improve with handling and campaigning.

A Narrow Escape.

The steamer Maui had just dropped anchor at Lahaina at 10 p. m. Saturday and shore boats were near by anxious to take people ashore for a little breathing spell. A number of people got into one of these boats and among them was Mr. G. P. Wilder. The waves were high and the night a rather rough one. As the boat was nearing shore the man at the helm lost control and a wave swept the boat close to the rocks. Mr. Wilder was dumped into

the sea, but had the presence of mind to clamber upon the rocks. Soon a receding wave carried the boat out and shallow water was made. The passengers were then carried ashore by the crew of the boat.

AT THE PUMPS.

Trouble of a Coal Schooner Now About Due Here.

The San Francisco four-masted schooner King Cyrus, now on her way to Honolulu, has been in hard luck, having had to put into Sydney, N. S. W., in distress. She left Newcastle with a full cargo of coal and some deck cargo. A heavy breeze sprang up and brought with it very dirty weather, during which the vessel began to leak. At times there was four feet of water in her hold, and the men had to stay by the pumps day and night in order to keep her afloat. When the men were in such an exhausted condition that they could hardly work any longer the tug Stormcock hove in sight, and towed the vessel into Sydney harbor. The leak steadily gaining, the vessel was deemed advisable to beach the vessel on the mud-flats. Her cargo was discharged, after which she was put on the drydock. When the repairs had been made the schooner was reloaded, and is now once more on her way to Honolulu.

S. S. Australia.

(S. F. Call, April 1).

The steamship Australia sailed tonight with only 100 passengers from Tacoma and Seattle, though she can carry 600. Her freight is likewise light. It was reported today she would be taken off after this trip, but her agents say tonight she will continue running, as the Pacific Coast Steamship Company chartered her six weeks ago for three months from the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company. The falling off in travel is attributed to discouraging reports from the trails and the prospects of war with Spain.

THE WAR IS OVER.

For the Time Being the Big Hat Has Been Overthrown.

According to Harper's Weekly, the war against the big theater hat has ended, at least, for the time, in the overthrow of the hat. In some Western cities, notably in San Francisco, the city council has passed an ordinance empowering the managers of theaters to expel ladies whose headgear impedes the view of spectators. Fortified by this law, ushers politely invite wearers of offending hats to remove them or call at the box office to get their money back. To stern necessity the ladies have succumbed, and orchestra and dress circle, instead of presenting the appearance of a parterre of flowers, glowing with the gay colors of myriads of showy birds, are now mere backs of heads, frowzy with disheveled hair, and glooming the eye with dull neutral tints. For the preparation of the female hair for exhibition at the opera involves a hair dresser and a carriage, and forbids the use of a hat or toque until the show is over, whereas no lady cares to walk bareheaded through the streets on the way to the play.

Throughout history the female head dress has been a worry and a vexation. Five hundred years ago, when Europe was taking breath after the crusades, ladies wore a head dress which was built up in a couple of pointed spires an ell long, and had long, loose pieces of crepe fastened down the back. Such head gear enraged a pious monk named Thomas Conecte, and he preached against it with such fervor that hundreds of women threw down their head dresses before the pulpit and the street boys took delight in pelting with stones those who clung to their high hats. But when Fraer Conecte died the high hats came to life again, and, in the quaint language of Monsieur Paradis, the women who had crawled into their holes like snails now put forth their horns once more.

A well known naval officer, now stationed at Key West, writes to The Electrical Review as follows: "The Bache brought over to the quarantine hospital here a number of the survivors of the Maine. One of these wounded jackies, when asked to tell what he knew of the frightful explosion said: 'Well, sir I was a-corkin' it off in me hammock sir, when I hears a hell of a noise. Then, sir, the nurse says 'Sit up an' take this.' That's all I know, sir.'"

The latest of the many reform schemes suggested for Washington is the one proposing the ringing of the curfew bell and the enactment of a regulation requiring all children under 15 years of age to keep off the streets after 9 o'clock in the summer and 8 o'clock in the winter.

The interest in the Hawaiian annexation may be temporarily obscured by greater matters, but there is no danger that the island will be moved away from Washington. (The news of the recent "5000" has evidently not reached Washington.)

I suppose I remarked the inveterate pessimist "that when war finally comes we shall only be fairly started when some fool will get up and propose arbitration."—Philadelphia North American.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Zealandia from the Coast on Wednesday. Warrimoo from Sydney on the same day.

The ship Kentworth sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on March 30th, and the Martha Davis for this port on the same date.

The American bark John Smith, Groth master, which arrived here from Kahului on March 6th, sailed for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar Sunday morning.

The John Smith, which sailed for San Francisco Sunday, took a cargo of 15,805 bags of sugar, weighing 1,872,892 pounds, valued at \$69,072 and shipped by Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

The American bark Fresno, Underwood master, sailed for Port Townsend in ballast yesterday. She was still leaking about three inches every hour. While on the Coast repairs will be instituted. The Fresno has been chartered to return again to this port with a cargo.

The schooner Waiwala arrived from Hanalei and Waimae, Kauai, yesterday afternoon with a cargo of 377 bags of taro and 40 bags of rice. The taro was for Judge Wilcox and a number of Chinamen. It is understood that the Waiwala will soon return for another load of taro.

The S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 5:30 Saturday morning from San Francisco which port she left on the afternoon of April 2d. She brought just one cabin passenger and a very meagre mail for this port. The Belgic continued on her way to China and Japan at 4:15 in the afternoon.

The following vessels have arrived at San Francisco from Island ports: March 30th, Roderick Dinn, 26 days from HMO, and the brig Geneva, 17 days from same port; 28th, schooner Alice Cooke, 24 days and bark Albert, from Honolulu. The barkentine George C. Perkins, for Kahului, and the barkentine S. N. Castle were to sail from San Francisco on the 5th, and the barks Andrew Welch and C. D. Bryant on the 6th inst. for Honolulu.

The W. G. Hall arrived from Kauai ports yesterday morning. Purser Olroy reports as follows: Steamer Noeau discharged all her freight at Kilauea and left for Kahului about 1 p. m. Saturday. Wind NE by E with heavy easterly swell. Fine weather on Kauai. Total of 23,258 bags sugar left on the Garden Isle, divided as follows: K. S. M., 300; V. K., 620; Mak., 2000; G. & R., 500; K. P., 1400; S., 638; H. M., 4500; L. P., 3200; M. S. Co., 9000; K. S. Co., 6100. No communication with E. L. P.

During a heavy gale off the west coast of England, during the latter part of November, Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, which was driven ashore at Southport, in Lancashire, on the 16th June, was completely broken up.

The Foudroyant was laid down at Plymouth dock yard in 1787, and was launched in 1797, so that she was exactly 100 years old when she was wrecked. She was Nelson's flagship in the Mediterranean in 1799 and 1800.

A stay-at-home cynic, writing in London Punch, thus states his objections to various world-famed places:

Antwerp—Too many pictures.
Boulogne—Too many English.
Calais—Barred by the Channel passage.

Dieppe—Journey there literally a "toss-up."
Embs—In the sere and yellow leaf.

Florence—Paintings anticipated by photography.
Geneva—Can get watches nowadays elsewhere.

Heidelberg—Castle too "personally conducted."
Interlaken—Jungfrau monotonous.

Jerusalem—Looks better on paper.
Kissingen—Fallen off since Sheridan's days.

Lucerne—Lion in stone too irritating.
Madrid—Bull fights can be supplied by biograph.

Naples—No longer an ante-mortem necessity.
Paris—Used up.

Quebec—After the Jubilee, too Colonial.
Rouen—Preliminary journey impossible.

Saumur—Not to be tempted by the vintage.
Turin—Out of date more than a quarter of a century.

Utrecht—Nothing, with or without its velvet.
Wiesbaden—For ages superseded by Monte Carlo.

Xerxes—Can get sherry without going there.
Yokohama—Products purchasable at the stores.

Zurich—"Fair waters" disappointing.

The total receipts of the recent Great Yale-Princeton contest in New Haven were \$28,396.77. Of this amount \$27,387 was obtained from the sale of seats, there being 14,819 admission tickets sold, and the balance, \$1,009.77, came from the program privilege. Yale and Princeton each get \$12,082.71 as their share of the net receipts of the game. This compares favorably with the game of 1896 on Manhattan field, when the two colleges divided \$28,216.68 net receipts. Indeed but for the fact that there was one expenditure of \$4,231.35 in providing seating capacity on Yale field, the net receipts of 1897 would have exceeded those of 1896. Princeton shared this expenditure.

Doesn't your grocer sell Schilling's Best baking powder?

Don't you want it?

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, cruise, March 10.
U. S. Training Ship Mohican, Book, San Francisco, March 19.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include coasters.)
Am. bktn. Arago, Greenleaf, in distress, February 14.
Am. ship Iroquois, Taylor, San Francisco, March 7.
Br. ship Western Monarch, Ryans, Liverpool, March 10.
Am. schr. Wm. Dowden, Fjerem, Westport, N. Z., March 13.
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, March 16.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco, March 17.
Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco, March 22.
Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Bennecke, Port Gamble, Mar. 25.
Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, San Francisco.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.
Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, Seattle, Wash., April 3.
Am. bktn. Jane L. Stanford, Johnson, Newcastle, N. S. W., April 4.
Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco, April 6.
Ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, New York, April 6.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 8.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Saturday, April 9.
S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from San Francisco.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hanalei.
Stmr. Waiwalea, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

Sunday, April 10.
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, from Maui ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Monday, April 11.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 8.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waiwalea ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kilauea, Hanalei and Kahului.
Saturday, April 9.
S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for Japan and China.
Stmr. Upolu, Hekingsen, for Hawaii ports.

Sunday, April 10.
Am. bk. John Smith, Groth, for San Francisco.

Monday, April 11.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waiwalea ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Niihau and Hanalei.
Stmr. Waiwalea, Parker, for Kahului.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, for Kaena Point.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, for Port Townsend, in ballast.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuiahele at 12 m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina at 4 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Niihau (passengers only), Koloa, Elele, Hanalei, Waimae and Kekeha, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Am. bk. Mohican, for San Francisco

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, April 8—W. E. Rowell, W. Wright, Mrs. A. Mackintosh, Miss Staley, Miss Wright and 6 on deck.
From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, April 8—J. F. Hackfeld.
From San Francisco, per S. S. Belgic, April 9—H. C. Voos.
From Hamakua, per stmr. Iwalani, April 9—Mrs. W. G. Saffrey, C. Williams, H. E. Overend and 29 on deck.
From Oahu ports, per stmr. Waiwalea, April 9—Mrs. Geo. Weight and 4 children, G. Sharp, K. Nielsen and 34 on deck.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, April 10—W. H. Rice, Miss D. Rice, A. Conradt, D. Scott, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. R. W. T. Purvis and child, Mrs. W. C. Willough, Miss Flora Sharp, Sheriff Coney, P. Steel, A. F. Knudsen, J. K. Farley, K. Takimoto, Mrs. S. Kaeo and 32 on deck.
From Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, April 10—F. S. Dodge, J. W. Young, H. Howell, Mr. Sharpe, J. R. Higby, Bro. Bertram, J. W. Brown, J. Greenwell, S. F. Chillingworth, Mrs. U. Joseph, Miss Annie Bailey, H. Viera, Mr. Yaeumoto, A. B. Bauman, C. Roth, W. H. Cornwell, Miss K. Cornwell, Geo. Robinson, G. P. Wilder, Wai Bin, Kwong Choy, E. A. Mott Smith, Mrs. Mott Smith and Child, Mrs. J. H. Pate,

Miss Kate Gray, Miss S. Pate, Mrs. H. B. Bailey, Miss K. Pate, Mrs. Meyer, H. P. Baldwin and 29 deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 8—Miss L. Grau, Miss M. Brooks, Miss B. Weight, D. V. Williamson, A. R. Nichols, Mrs. A. W. Crockett, J. W. Colville and wife, W. Kinney, A. Weber, F. S. Dodge, J. P. Cooke, H. P. Baldwin, Master Lidgate, E. C. Holmes, W. F. Pogue, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Pa. Mrs. Rankin, Miss Burbank, Miss M. Burbank, M. R. Fleischman and wife, Miss Lane, Mrs. Welsh, G. W. Lockington and wife, P. T. Phillips, Miss N. Holmes and C. McLennan.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

| DAY. | BAROM. | | THERM. | | REL. HUM. | WIND. | MOON. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | 9 a.m. | 5 p.m. | Min. | Max. | | | |
| Mon. | 30.15 | 30.04 | 67 | 76 | .04 | 7-7 | 4 |
| Tues. | 30.10 | 30.05 | 67 | 75 | .04 | 7-7 | 4 |
| Wed. | 30.16 | 30.08 | 68 | 76 | .02 | 5-5 | 3-5 |
| Thurs. | 30.20 | 30.11 | 68 | 75 | .03 | 5-5 | 3-5 |
| Friday | 30.14 | 30.14 | 65 | 75 | .06 | 4-1 | 3-5 |
| Sat. | 30.11 | 30.06 | 65 | 75 | .06 | 5-5 | 3-5 |
| Sun. | 30.09 | 30.02 | 66 | 76 | .29 | 3-5 | 3-1 |

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| DAY. | TIDES. | | SUN. | | MOON. | |
|--------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | High Tide. | Low Tide. | High Tide. | Low Tide. | High Tide. | Low Tide. |
| Mon. | 11 5.0 | 6 49 | 11 51 | 5 44 | 11 53 | 5 44 |
| Tues. | 12 9.9 | 8 43 | 12 51 | 6 0 | 12 51 | 6 0 |
| Wed. | 13 10.10 | 9 39 | 1 51 | 6 42 | 1 51 | 6 42 |
| Thurs. | 14 11.22 | 10 35 | 2 51 | 7 19 | 2 51 | 7 19 |
| Fri. | 15 12.34 | 11 31 | 3 51 | 7 56 | 3 51 | 7 56 |
| Sat. | 16 13.46 | 12 27 | 4 51 | 8 33 | 4 51 | 8 33 |
| Sun. | 17 14.58 | 1 23 | 5 51 | 9 10 | 5 51 | 9 10 |

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be added.
The standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. (noon), 12 m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 11 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of ON KEE, of China, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by H. Hackfeld & Co., Limited, a corporation, creditors of said intestate praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to George Rodick, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 9th, 1898.
By the Court:
J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate at Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of KILAKINA PUU (w) of Makawao, Maui, deceased.

On reading and filing the Petition and Account of John Leal, administrator of said estate, praying to be allowed the expenses of administration and charging himself with the receipts, and asking that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, this 24 day of March, 1898.
By the Court:
A. F. TAVARES,
Clerk 2nd Circuit.

1954-34T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned, administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Heinrich Riemenschneider, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator with will annexed.
Honolulu, March 11, 1898.
1950-41T